HEALTH AND SANITATION — REPORTS (COMMENTS)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

POINT 4

27 July 1954

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Division Health and Sanitation

SUBJECT: Final Monthly Report, Division Health and Sanitation, July 1954

Malaria Program:

On July 11 the Ministry of Health advised Dr Butler that the program at Wadi Khulais was being discontinued at once and USAOM participation in the Malaria Control program at an end. All USAOM supplies and equipment have been brought back to Jidda.

Sanitary Engineering:

The Quarantine Station Agreement between SAG Ministry of Health and USAOM terminated on June 29, 1954 and was not renewed. The Sanitary Engineer has made periodic unofficial visits to the Station since all of USAOM equipment had not been installed. To date the Autoclaves, which arrived in Jidda on July 5th, have not been cleared by the Ministry of Health although they have had the bills of lading since July 7th and the "Haj" is only two weeks away. The building has been ready for some time to receive this equipment.

Public Health Nursing:

Active participation in the program at the Maternal and Child Health Center ceased with the termination of the USAOM program. Periodic unofficial visits have been made to the Center. A second nurse-midwife joined the staff on July 5th, thus providing sufficient personnel to care for the present case load. The Center is operating more as a general out-patient clinic than as a Maternal and Child Health Center and I believe will continue this program. The administrative problems appear to remain the same, no running water, no lights, no record forms, etc.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

POINT 4

25 July 1954

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Division Health & Sanitation.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report Nursing July 1954.

The termination of the USAOM program in Saudi Arabia limited my active participation in work of the Maternal and Child Health Center to a few weeks. When the Center opened on June 19th there were no records available for use in the Center, although sample forms had been given to the Ministry of Health many months before for their approval and printing. The latter part of June a new set was transmitted to the Ministry and translated into Arabic by Dr Ehsan. I understand that these forms have been sent to the Printers. Present records conisit of sheets of paper from a pad furnished by me.

A second nurse-midwife arrived from Mecca on July 5th to work in the Center. For the present time the Doctor and two nurse-midwives form an adequate staff to care for the present case load. Daily attendance at the Center varies from 5 to 15 persons. TheCenter has never been officially opened by the Minister of Health and has received very little general publicity. To date the staff have not been given any means of transportation to get about and make home visits. Up to the present time it has been operated more asa general clinic than as a Maternal and Child Welfare Center. I believe the Ministry of Health has instructed the staff that in the future only Expectant Mothers and well Children are to be seen at the Center. All other cases are to be sent to the General Hospital for care.

The Center continues to operate with a minimum of equipment as the bulk of the USAOM equipment has not arrived as yet. I believe there is some due to arrive by ship the end of July or the first days of August. The Ministry has done nothing to provide running water or lights for the Center, both of which are certainly much needed. Arrangements should also be made with the laboratory at the General Hospital to examine the blood samples from prenatal cases. Since this has not been done no Wassermans have been taken at the Center to date. Therefore prenatal care cannot be considered complete. It is to be hoped that the Center will get into better operation when it reopens after the Haj. The services are certainly needed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

POINT 4

July 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeanette E. Potter
Chief Public Health Nurse, USAOM

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde
Sanitary Engineer, USAOM

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, July, 1954

The Quarantine Station agreement between the SAG Ministry of Health and the USAOM was brought to a close on June 29, 1954. In a letter to Dr. Rashad Faroun, Minister of Health, Mr. Corson stated that it was impossible under the present circumstances to extend the one year a-greement, which ended on the above mentioned date. I am therefore officially relieved of my assignment to the Ministry of Health and of my duties to install the USAOM-supplied disinfection equipment. Due to the fact that the autoclaves and several other items have not yet been cleared through customs and transported to the Quarantine Station, however, Mr. Corson has suggested that as a courtesy gesture to the Ministry of Health I remain on the project in an unofficial manner until reassigned to another post.

The two USAOM-supplied steam boilers have been delivered to the Quara ntine Station and installed. Other accomplishments at the Station during the month include the completion of the salt water elevated tank and underground reservoir, connection of the fresh water distribution system to the Jidda municipal supply through the now complete 3.5 kilometers of six inch pipe, furnishing of the hospital and some living houses with equipment, and tiling of the laboratory building.

The four sterilizers and two steel reservoirs arrival at Jidda on July 5, 1954. On July 7, the bills of lading covering this equipment were endorsed to the Ministry of Health and turned over to Mr. Sadek Husseini, Director of the USAOM Liaison Office, who in turn delivered them to the Ministry of Health. To date these items have not been moved off the dock by the Ministry of Health. This appears to indicate that they are now in no great hurry to install this equipment in time for the coming Haj. It has been reported that King Saud will dedicate the Quarantine Station at the end of July, which raises the question of whether or not the Ministry of Health actually wants the USAOM equipment at the site for the dedication ceremonies. The USAOM would make an ideal scapegoat for the fabrication

that the Quarantine Station is not ready this year due to lack of promised equipment.

With the Haj but two weeks away, Pilgrims are now beginning to arrive at Jidda in large numbers. No Pilgrims have been put through the Quarantine Station thus far, and it is quite clear that due to the lack of facilities and personnel the Station will not be used except for emergencies this season.

Since it appears inevitable that the USAOM will close down in Jidda within the next few weeks, plans are being made for departure from Saudi Arabia. The U.S. Public Health Service has indicated that I may be transferred soon to another post, which may be either Thailand or Iran.

June 28, 1954

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly report, Health and Sanitation Division, June 1954

Malaria Control

The temporary camp site at Wadi Khulais is sufficiently completed to enable the work to proceed through the first part of the summer. The use of the trailer has improved the living and working conditions greatly. Sufficient supplies, which had been on local US requisition, were obtained this past month.

The mosquito larave collection stations were revisited and checked for larvae. The anopheleme mosquito larvae were found very low in number and all stations were negative after 50 to 100 dips. These stations will be checked continually in order to determine the best time for DDT spraying.

Sanitary Engineering

With the 1954 Hag rapidly approaching preparations at the new Quarantine Station have increased to fever pitch. Within another month it is anticipated that the station will be ready to care for any epidemic that may occur during the pilgrimage.

It is hopefully anticipated that the USAOM supplied equipment will be delivered to the Station within a few days, so that installation can begin. Status of this equipment:

1. Boilers & accessories - arrived Jidda May 30,1954. Final clearance subject to payment of dock & customs charges by the Ministry of Health.

2. Fans - arrived Jidda June 6, 1954. Now being cleared by the Ministry of Health.

3. Autoclaves - Due July 4, 1954

4. Water softeners - No information.

GOVENCO - working for the S.A.G. has completed the network of salt water piping and will soon be ready to connect up with the distribution system of the Quarantine Station. They have also completed a new morgue and several kilometers of paved road within the compound.

Alterations advised by the USAOM Engineer for the installation of equipment have been carried out.

Dr Shoukri, Egyptian Bacteriologist has arrived to take charge of the Laboratory at the Station.

Public Health Nursing

During the last two weeks of the month some progress has been made in getting the Maternal and Child Health Center into operation. Dr Ehsan, Pediatrician, arrived from Egypt to serve the Center. We spent several days together setting up the Center with the equipment now available.

On June 17th Dr Shuman, Director of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health advised us that the Center was to open on June 19th. We opened the Center on this date but up until now few patients have found us. I just learned that the opening has not been officially announced in the papers as yet.

On June 21st the graduate-nurse-midwife arrived from Mecca and is living at the Center. She has worked in Health Centers in Egypt and is familiar with the program.

There are still many administrative details that must be solved if the Center is to function well.

Other

Dr Awad (S.A.G.Ministry Health) and Dr Butler reviewed Dr Awad's list of equipment for the Vaccine Laboratory on June 21,1954. At that time it was decided that Dr Awad would take the list and add more specific specifications to the list and return it as soon as possible. Dr Awad did not keep a June 26 appointment and has not returned the list to date.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

POINT 4

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
June 27, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - June 1954

A temporary camp site was sufficiently completed in Wadi Khulais in order that our work may proceed through the first part of the summer. The Country Director assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division the trailer previously used at Khulais by the Agriculture Department. Sufficient supplies, which had been on U.S. local requisition, were obtained this month.

The mosquito larvae collection stations established in Wadi Khulais were revisited and checked for mosquito larvae. The anophelene mosquito larvae were found to be very low in number; all stations were either void of water or were negative for anophelene mosquito larvae after 50 or 100 dips, except for one station which had only two (first stage) anophelene larvae per 50 dips. The mosquito larvae collection stations will be continually examined so that the best time for DDT spraying can be determined.

Dr. Awad (S.A.G. Ministry of Health) and I reviewed his list of equipment for the Vaccine Laboratory on Monday, June 21, 1954. It was mutually decided that he should add more exacting specifications for some of the equipment he had listed. He was to revisit our offices on Saturday, June 26, 1954, but failed to keep his appointment.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
POINT 4

June 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter
Chief Public Health Nurse, USAOM

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde
Sanitary Engineer, USAOM

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, June, 1954

Following is the status of shipments of Quarantine Station disinfection equipment:

1) Boilers and accessories - Arrived May 30, 1954, aboard the Steel Recorder. Cleared through customs by the American Embassy. Final clearance papers presented to the Ministry of Health through Sadek Husseini, with a Provisional Receipt signed by Mr. Husseini on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Final papers state clearance subject to Ministry of Health's payment of dock and customs charges.
2) Fans - Arrived June 6, 1954, aboard the SS Excelsior. Bills of lading endorsed to the Ministry of Health and presented through Sadek Husseini upon the signing of a Provisional Receipt by Mr. Husseini on behalf of the Ministry of Health. This equipment now being cleared through customs by the Ministry of Health.
3) Autoclaves - Scheduled to arrive July 4, 1954, aboard the Flying Independance.
4) Water softener - Order placed two months ago. No information from FOA/W regarding Procurement Request.

With the 1954 Haj rapidly approaching, preparations at the New Quarantine Station have increased to a fever pitch. Work at times has been carried on in two shifts, with crews of coolies laboring through the night by gas lantern or Bay City generator lights. Within another month it is anticipated that the Station will be completely ready to accomodate any emergency epidemic during the Pilgrimage.

The network of salt water piping is completed, with connections being made to the water closets of all the buildings. The new salt water tank (elevated) is 80 per cent complete, and the underground storage tank is nearly finished. The six-inch transite pipe leading from the Jidda municipal supply is completed up to the Quarantine Station fence, and it remains now for GOVENCO to make connection to the Quarantine Station distribution system.

GOVENCO has completed the new morgue, which was built outside the main Station compound. A fence around this building, along with the installation of a refrigerating system, is still to be done.

GOVENCO has completed several kilometers of blacktop paving within the Station compound. It is anticipated that during the coming month the road from Jidda to the Quarantine Station will be graded and improved.

The old morgue, which was converted to a boiler building, is now ready for the installation of the USAOM-supplied boilers. Alterations have been made in the main Disinfection Building in preparation for the autoclaves. Openings in the walls were constructed, into which the autoclaves will be placed. Various counters and partitions have been built at my request.

It is hopefully anticipated that the USAOM-supplied equipment now in Jidda will be delivered to the Station within a few days, so that installation can begin.

As yet there is no electric power at the Station. However, plans are now completed for the construction of a new power station on the North side of the Station, outside the main compound. The 500 KW generator supposedly ordered from Germany has not arrived, but it is believed that temporary facilities will be made available for this summer.

Dr. Yousef Shaker Shoukri has arrived from Egypt to take over as Chief Bacteriologist at the Quarantine Station Laboratory. He has submitted a number of plans for improving and altering the building for his own use, which have been fully approved by the Ministry of Health, and a work order has been submitted to GOVENCO to do this work immediately. These plans differ from those submitted by Drs. Pierre and Butler several months ago.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
POINT 4

June 26, 1954

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, USAOM.Div Health & Sanitation J.E.P.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, MCH Program, June 1954.

Some progress had been made this last two weeks in getting the Maternal and Child Health Center ready for operation. A conference was held with Dr Shuman on June 13th after he returned to Jidda. At this time I met Dr Ehsan, Pediatrician from Egypt, who is to serve as physician at the Center. She had been in Arabia three weeks, but had been in Mecca. The rest of the time has been spent at the Center setting it up as much as possible with the equipment available and checking supplies.

On June 17th we were advised by the Ministry that it had been announced that the Center would be open on June 19th. We have been at the Center daily since that time but have had few patients to date. I now have been informed that no official announcement of the opening of the Center has been made by the Ministry as yet.

The graduate nures-midwife arrived from Mecca on June 21st and is living at the Center. She has worked in the Centers in Egypt and seems thoroughly familiar with the program of such a Center.

There are still many administrative details that must be worked out before the Center will function well. To date the Ministry has not supplied record forms of any kind. There is no transportation for the Doctor or Midwife. And many other details of operation are still problems. It is to be hoped that the rest of the USAOM equipment has been shipped and will arrive soon as this material is needed now.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

May 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Director of Preventive Medicine
Ministry of Health, Jidda

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist
Health and Sanitation Division, USAOM

SUBJECT: Report of Work for Period of April 25, 1954, through May 20, 1954; Review of previous Work done and future tentative Work Schedule

Progress:

Since it had been agreed that the base camp for all of the SAG and FOA personnel working in the rural development project would have their Khulais base camp at Well No. 5, we in Health have been working out a temporary camp site until a decision is reached as to the ownership of the land around Well No. 5. Our tentative schedule for spraying the houses in Khulais with DDT for malaria is for September and it is necessary to prepare the camp sufficiently in order that all of our time may be spent in actual work with little attention given to living needs.

Because our presence in Khulais represents the SAG Ministry of Health, it was deemed advisable to have the camp clean, presentable and functioning efficiently as possible to demonstrate to the people of Khulais the ability of the Ministry of Health and to gain the respect of the population.

The temporary camp site was cleaned and levelled with the use of hand tools. Some of the tents have been moved and placed in an orderly manner and others will be arranged this coming week. A few old wooden packing crates were obtained in Jidda, dismantled and the boards made into floors for some of the tents. A large table was constructed for the washing of dishes off of the ground. A cook tent was erected and equipped with a large wind-shielded cooking table. Many truckloads of rock have been hauled down from the mountains and are now arranged around the camp to designate its boundaries; these rocks will be sprayed with white-wash lime.

A requisition has been submitted for sufficient pipe and water tanks to supply the camp with water from the well to eliminate the time required in hauling water. This will be important in the event the permanent camp is not ready in time for spraying and mixing DDT.

Yousef Ghazzawi, my interpreter; Mohammed Subahi, from the Ministry of Health; Hassan Jabieen, the cook, and Sayed Bin Edah, driver from the Liaison Office, are to be complimented on their work and efforts inasmuch as most of the above work was accomplished during their observance of Ramadan.

I plan to requisition a small electric light generator which I hope may be obtained locally. This will not only provide light for the camp but, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, the showing of a motion picture in Arabic of malaria control by the spraying of houses. The Emirs and their representatives will be given the first showing in order that they may tell their people of subsequent showings. It seems plausible that we could receive more cooperation from the people if this motion picture could be shown at least four times during July or August before spraying any houses.

Review of Progress to Date:

1. Preliminary survey of health conditions at Khulais. A report of this survey and the needs of Health and Sanitation work in Wadi Khulais was forwarded to the Ministry of Health on March 17, 1954.

2. Discussions with the Director of Preventive Medicine concerning the best plan of work to be followed in order to accomplish the goals of the Ministry.

3. Preparation of Plan of Work for the Rural Community Development Project, Khulais. Plan was submitted to the Ministry of Health on March 17, 1954.

4. Preparations and requisitions made for the necessary laboratory equipment needed to accomplish the above work. Requisitions have been prepared and submitted through Washington for the purchase of this equipment in the amount of $5,000.00.

Tentative Work Schedule:

1. Preparation of the base camp in Khulais during Ramadan. See text of Progress.

2. Obtaining from the Ministry of Health stores or U.S. local requisitions, the supplies and equipment necessary to prepare above camp. Some supplies have been obtained already and are now in use at the temporary camp. U.S. local requisitions have been submitted for purchase but not received as yet. More USAOM requisitions are being prepared at this time.

3. Assembling, making and checking all spraying equipment such as hand sprayers, mixing drums, etc.

4. A continual check will be made on the mosquito population in the Wadi, as well as visiting the villages and checking the people for malaria.

5. Obtaining official written approval from the Ministry of Health for the showing to the people of Khulais, a 16 mm. motion picture in Arabic on malarial control by house spraying. If such approval is given as soon as possible:

   a. To obtain film from the SAG Ministry of Health or other source.
   b. To obtain a 16 mm. motion picture projector and screen from USAOM Education Division for the showing of this film in Wadi Khulais.
   c. See text of Progress for methods and purpose.

6. Visiting all of the villages in the Wadi the last of August and spraying only the houses of the Emirs and possibly a few others at this time. This will permit a practical demonstration of how DDT kills cockroaches and other insects in order that the Emirs may relate to the people of their respective villages, the effectiveness of DDT. Consequently, this should aid in making the people want to have their houses sprayed so that they will cooperate in preparing them for spraying when we return for the general spraying in September and October.

7. Requisition laborers to be furnished by the Ministry of Health by the first week in September, so that they can receive a week's instruction on how to mix DDT, fill the sprayers and spray a house properly.

8. Requisition trucks to be furnished by the Ministry of Health by the second week in September. These trucks are for transportation of laborers and spraying equipment.

9. Spraying all of the houses in Wadi Khulais as soon as possible after the trucks and laborers are furnished.

10. The necessary laboratory equipment valued at $5,000 should arrive from the U.S. by October or before; therefore, if the Ministry can furnish laboratory space in Jidda, the laboratory will be set up for work.

11. Begin a survey for bilharzia and other intestinal parasites as soon as antimalaria spraying is over and the laboratory is ready for use.

JMButler:o

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

May 26, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM; Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse JEP
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, Division Health and Sanitation - May 1954.

Malaria Control

The entire month has been spent in field work at Wadi Khulais. The time has been spent in preparing the field camp site so that it will be in readiness before the spray program begins in September. It also aids the city-bred Saudi Arabian personnel assigned to this program to adjust to dessert life so that when the program gets underway they can devote their time and energy to the program instead of constant attention to daily living necessities. Because of the intense heat and Ramadan the work has not proceeded as fast as desired.

The campsite has been cleaned and set out in anorderly manner. A requisition has been placed for sufficient pipe and water tanks to supply the camp with water and eliminate the time required to haul water.. This will be most important when the time comes for mixing DDT and the actual spray programs begin in September. The supplies and equipment will be obtained either from the Ministry of Health stores or by USAOM local requisitions. A number of items have been on requisition for some time but have not been purchased as yet.

During the next months the spraying equipment will be assembled, repaired and put in readiness for use. Workers will be secured through the Ministry of Health in time to train them in spray work.

A continual check is being kept on the people for Malaria and on the mosquito population in the Wadi Khulais villages. The Malariogolist hopes to obtain a small electric generator that may be used to show films in Arabic on Malaria control and house spraying to the people in the area prior to the beginning of the spraying program. It is hoped that this will be an aid in securing their cooperation. It will also provide light for the camp.

It is hoped that the necessary laboratory equipment requisitioned through FOA/W some months ago will arrive before fall so that the laboratory can be set up ready for use. Plans are made to begin a survey for Bilharzia and other intestinal parasites as soon as the sntimalaria spraying is over.

Sanitary Engineering

A concerted effort is being made by the Saudi Government to complete all the necessary construction work at the Quarantine Station so that it will be ready by July 1954 for the Pilgrims.

USAOM plans for construction and remodeling of the buildings to house the USAOM equipment are being carried out by GOVENCO. Twenty windows have been installed to increase light and ventilation in the Disinfection building. Counters have been completed in the reception area and will be built in the re-issue area after the installation of the suto-claves.

The steam boilers will be housed in the building originally intended to be used as the morgue. This building is being enlarged to accomodate the boilers. It is located about two hundred feet from the Disinfection building. The Ministry of Health has decided that the morgue should be located outside the Quarantine Station compound and they have started a new building.

The salt water system including piping,storage tank, and a large underground tank, is nearing completion.

The six - inch transite water pipe line from Jidda is about fifty percent completed. Work has been slowed up during Ranadan as the laborers only work a few hours each day.

The USAOM Sanitary Engineer spent two weeks in Dhahran conferring with ARAMCO Engineers on problems relating to water softening, boiler installation and maintenance, steam line installation, fuel and reservoir location and the handling of the heat problem in the sutoclave rooms. This period of consultation was most helpful and afforded many new approaches to these problems.

It is expected that all USAOM equipment for the Quarantine Station will arrive in Jidda by June 15, 1954.

Public Health Nursing:

There has been no progress in the development of the Maternal and Child Health progran in over a month. It has been impossible to contact anyone in the Jidda office of the Ministry of Health as only the Clerks have been on duty here. The Ministry of Health has given no indication as to its plans for staffing and opening the Center.

USAOM has fulfilled its part of the agreement to date and can only await the Ministry decisions as to when the Center will begin to function. Many of the supplies requisitione by USAOM for the Center have arrived and all of them will be here within the next month.

Other:

The Saudi Arabian Government still wishes USAOM to furnish the necessary laboratory equipment for the establishment of a Vaccine Laboratory. This laboratory is now to be established here in Jidda and a Project Agreement for the securing of the equipment was signed on April 30, 1954 by the Minister of Health and the Director of USAOM.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
MAY 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter
Chief Public Health Nurse, USAOM

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde
Sanitary Engineer, USAOM

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, May, 1954

A great deal of effort has been expended at the new Jidda Quarantine Station during the past month in order that it may be ready to accommodate the 1954 Pilgrims. An earnest effort is finally being made to complete all the necessary construction work by early July.

My plans for the construction and remodeling of buildings necessary for housing the USAOM-supplied equipment have been discussed in detail with the Govenco engineers, and excellent cooperation has been received from them to date. They have now completed the installation of twenty windows, where I had requested them to be installed to increase the light and ventilation in the Disinfection Building. Counters separating the Undressing Rooms from the Reception Areas have also been built. Other counters (partitions) separating the Dressing Rooms from the Re-issue Areas will be built following the installation of the autoclaves, since these items will be moved into the autoclave rooms through the back door of the building.

The steam boilers are finally going to be housed in the morgue directly beyond the laundry building and about two hundred feet from the Disinfection Building. The Ministry of Health has decided that the morgue should be outside the main Quarantine Station compound, and therefore they have started a new building, which is located west of the Isolation Cages. The old morgue is now being enlarged in size and reconstructed to accommodate the two USAOM supplied boilers and also boilers for the laundry.

A salt water piping network is nearly completed. A salt water elevated storage tank is about twenty per cent completed, and the excavation for a large underground tank is nearly finished. These two tanks are being built outside the Quarantine Station compound near the salt water well, which is located a few feet southeast of the main compound.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

A six-inch transite pipe water line from Jidda to the Quarantine Station is about fifty per cent completed. The work has been very slow recently, since the laborers work until only 10:30 in the mornings during this month of Ramadhan.

I have spent the past two weeks in Dhahran conferring with ARAMCO engineers on various engineering problems relating to water softening, boiler installation and maintenance, steam line installation, fuel and water reservoir location, and the heat problem in the autoclave rooms. The discussions were extremely profitable, resulting in several new approaches, especially in regard to the heat generated from the autoclaves problem. A Permutit water softener has been ordered for the boilers. However, the addition of chemicals and use of distilled water was discussed with ARAMCO. In Dhahran I also purchased a commissary order for the USAOM.

A telegram from FOA/Washington states that all the Quarantine Station equipment will arrive in Jidda by June 15, 1954.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

May 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Progress Report - May, 1954

This entire month has been spent in field work at Wadi Khulais.

Because of the intense heat and Ramadan, the preparation of establishing a sufficient temporary camp has not proceeded as fast as desired. This camp should be made before sprayings are started, in order that the city-bred Saudi Arabian personnel assigned to me may adjust to desert life; consequently, their available time and energy can be spent on our work schedule instead of constant attention to daily living necessities.

The following is a detailed report of work progress and a tentative work schedule which has been submitted to the SAG Ministry of Health:

Progress:

Since it had been agreed that the base camp for all of the SAG and FOA personnel working in the rural development project would have their Khulais base camp at Well No. 5, we in Health have been working out a temporary camp site until a decision is reached as to the ownership of the land around Well No. 5. Our tentative schedule for spraying the houses in Khulais with DDT for malaria is for September and it is necessary to prepare the camp sufficiently in order that all of our time may be spent in actual work with little attention given to living needs.

Because our presence in Khulais represents the SAG Ministry of Health, it was deemed advisable to have the camp clean, presentable and functioning efficiently as possible to demonstrate to the people of Khulais the ability of the Ministry of Health and to gain the respect of the population.

The temporary camp site was cleaned and levelled w th the use of hand tools. Some of the tents have been moved and placed in an orderly manner and others will be arranged this coming week. A few old wooden packing crates were obtained in Jidda, dismantled and the boards made

into floors for some of the tents. A large table was constructed for the washing of dishes off of the ground. A cook tent was erected and equipped with a large wind-shielded cooking table. Many truckloads of rock have been hauled down from the mountains and are now arranged around the camp to designate its boundaries; these rocks will be sprayed with white-wash lime.

A requisition has been submitted for sufficient pipe and water tanks to supply the camp with water from the well to eliminate the time required in hauling water. This will be important in the event the permanent camp is not ready in time for spraying and mixing DDT.

Yousef Ghazzawi, my interpreter; Mohammed Subahi, from the Ministry of Health; Hassan Jabieen, the cook, and Sayed Bin Edah, driver from the Liaison Office, are to be complimented on their work and efforts inasmuch as most of the above work was accomplished during their observance of Ramadan.

I plan to requisition a small electric light generator which I hope may be obtained locally. This will not only provide light for the camp but, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, the showing of a motion picture in Arabic of malaria control by the spraying of houses. The Emirs and their representatives will be given the first showing in order that they may tell their people of subsequent showings. It seems plausible that we could receive more cooperation from the people if this motion picture could be shown at least four times during July or August before spraying any houses.

Review of Progress to Date:

1. Preliminary survey of health conditions at Khulais. A report of this survey and the needs of Health and Sanitation work in Wadi Khulais was forwarded to the Ministry of Health on March 17, 1954.

2. Discussions with the Director of Preventive Medicine concerning the best plan of work to be followed in order to accomplish the goals of the Ministry.

3. Preparation of Plan of Work for the Rural Community Development Project, Khulais. Plan was submitted to the Ministry of Health on March 17, 1954.

4. Preparations and requisitions made for the necessary laboratory equipment needed to accomplish the above work. Requisitions have been prepared and submitted through Washington for the purchase of this equipment in the amount of $5,000.00.

Tentative Work Schedule:

1. Preparation of the base camp in Khulais during Ramadan. See text of Progress.

2. Obtaining from the Ministry of Health stores or U.S. local requisitions, the supplies and equipment necessary to prepare above camp. Some supplies have been obtained already and are now in use at the temporary camp. U.S. local requisitions have been submitted for purchase but not received as yet. More USAOM requisitions are being prepared at this time.

3. Assembling, making and checking all spraying equipment such as hand sprayers, mixing drums, etc.

4. A continual check will be made on the mosquito population in the Wadi, as well as visiting the villages and checking the people for malaria.

5. Obtaining official written approval from the Ministry of Health for the showing to the people of Khulais, a 16 mm. motion picture in Arabic on malaria control by house spraying. If such approval is given as soon as possible:

   a. To obtain film from the SAG Ministry of Health or other source.
   b. To obtain a 16 mm. motion picture projector and screen from USAOM Education Division for the showing of this film in Wadi Khulais.
   c. See text of Progress for methods and purpose.

6. Visiting all of the villages in the Wadi the last of August and spraying only the houses of the Emirs and possibly a few others at this time. This will permit a practical demonstration of how DDT kills cockroaches and other insects in order that the Emirs may relate to the people of their respective villages, the effectiveness of DDT. Consequently, this should aid in making the people want to have their homes sprayed so that they will cooperate in preparing them for spraying when we return for the general spraying in September and October.

7. Requisition laborers to be furnished by the Ministry of Health by the first week in September, so that they can receive a week's instruction on how to mix DDT, fill the sprayers and spray a house properly.

8. Requisition trucks to be furnished by the Ministry of Health by the second week in September. These trucks are for transportation of laborers and spraying equipment.

9. Spraying all of the houses in Wadi Khulais as soon as possible after the trucks and laborers are furnished.

10. The necessary laboratory equipment valued at $5,000 should arrive from the U.S. by October or before; therefore, if the Ministry can furnish laboratory space in Jidda, the laboratory will be set up for work.

11. Begin a survey for bilharzia and other intestinal parasites as soon as antimalaria spraying is over and the laboratory is ready for use.

May 24, 1954

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse ,Div. Health & Sanitation,USAOM JEP

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, MCH Program, May 1954

There has been ablsolutely no progress in the development of the Maternal and Child Health Program in over a month now. It has been impossible to contact any responsible person in the Ministry to determine their plans for opening the Center. Dr Kutshutje, the Secretary General spends practically all of his time in Mecca. When he does come to Jidda he is unavailable for consultation on the program. Only the clerks have been on duty in the Ministry.

Mr Husseini, Liason Officer, has attempted to confer with the Ministry on the program, but has had no definite answers as to the Ministry's plans regarding the Center. One wonders if they are truly interested in the development of this program at this time.

USAOM has more than carried out its part of the Project Agreement It is now entirely up to the Ministry of Health as to when they will staff and open the Center. Some of the USAOM supplies are here and have been inventoried and are ready to be transported to the Center when it is ready to open.

April 25, 1954

TO: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Div. Health & Sanitation, USAOM

Subject: Monthly Report, Div. Health and Sanitation, USAOM, April 1954.

Malaria Control.

The Ministry of Health has paaroved in principle the over-all work plan for health program in Wadi Khulais and Dr Shuman has requested that we continue with the work there. They have not as yet determined within the Ministry of Health just how they will handle it financially, but have continued to furnish S.A.G. personnel and equipment needed for the work in Khulais.

Dr Shuman left for Geneva on April 19th; however in a long conference with him we agreed on a plan of action to be followed until his return from abroad sometime in June.

A number of conferences have been held with the Ministry of Health on the proposed immunization project. A draft of a cooperative agreement has been prepared and forwarded to the Ministry of Health for their comments and suggestions. In substance this draft contained the proposals set forth in a letter from Mr Corson to the Minister dated February 6, 1954.

Sanitation.

There has been considerable activity at the Quarantine Station during the past month, although very little has been accomplished specifically. No work has been done on the disinfection building other than the one day's work done while Mr Skrinde was on the field trip to Gizan.

A number of conferences have been held with the GOVENCO engineers and we have planned together all the details of installation of the autoclaves, boilers, fans and storage tanks when they arrive from the United States. Notice has been received that the boilers will arrive in Jidda about April 30, 1954, but no word has been received on the rest of the USAOM equipment.

At the request of the Ministry of Health WHO has purchased equipment for the hospitals at the station and approximately 75 packing cases of this equipment have been delivered to the Quarantine Station. S.A.G. has made a total allocation of 2,850,000 riyals to the Quarantine Station for this equipment and to date approximately 2,300,000 have been spent by the Ministry of Health.

S.A.G. has ordered the Jidda Water Company to construct a larger pipeline from the water main at the King's palace to the Quarantine Station. A four inch line was advised, but it is now rumored that a six inch line is to be installed.

A salt water well has been drilled at the Station, to be used for flushing sewers and possibly for showers. It is not very brackish at the present time but will probably become more so as more water is pumped. The well pumps at least 300 GPM.

No arrangements have been completed to have the Quarantine Station supplied with electric power.

Maternal and Child Health.

Numerous conferences have been held with Dr Shuman at the Ministry of Health during the month in an effort to speed up the preparations for the opening of the Maternal and Child Health Center. The rent was paid by USAOM for one year effective as of March 4, 1954.

There seems to be little chance of having electric power or water at the Center at this time. The water company will connect their lines after they have installed larger main line pipes. The electric company does not have enough electricity at this time, nor do they have transformers as yet. Dr Shuman has made arrangements with the Ministry water truck to deliver water to the Center and the Owner of the building has installed an electric pump and run a line across the street from his own generator ot operate it for the time being. The Ministry has supplied primos stoves and Coleman lanterns. While this is not ideal the Center could function with theses facilities for the time being. However since Dr Shuman has left the country to attand meetings in Geneva it has been impossible to reach anyone in the Ministry to move the program along.

Dr Shuman requested on April 11th that the nurse-midwives be sent over from Mecca, to date they have not arrived. The Dr from Egypt is still awaiting her visa, but is ready to come to Jidda as soon as she receives it.

Dr Kushutje seems to have some doubts that the Center can operate with the pr sent facilities but has not been available for conferences.

Dr Shousha, WHO Regional Director visited the office during the month. He stated that WHO has dropped its plans for MCH work here since we have already started the program. WHO does plan to begin a Tuberculosis Control program and to begin a training program for male nurses in the near future for SAG.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

Jidda

April 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - April 1954

In a conference with Dr. Shuman, I was informed that the Ministry approves, in principle, the over-all plan of work in Health for Wadi Khulais; however, there is some question within their own Ministry as to how it will be financially handled. I have been asked by Dr. Shuman to carry on with the work in Khulais until they can reach an internal agreement and officially approve the work plan and its expenditures.

Dr. Shuman has continued to furnish S.A.G. personnel and equipment assigned to the work in Khulais

A number of conferences have been held with Dr. Shuman this month on the proposed immunization project. The program officer, Mr. Hazelton, has prepared a draft (agreement for a cooperative immunization project) which has been approved by Mr. Corson, translated into Arabic and forwarded to the S.A.G. Ministry of Health for their consideration and suggestions. In substance, this draft contained the proposals set forth in a letter to the Minister, dated February 6, 1954, from Mr. Corson.

Dr. Shuman left for Geneva on April 19th; however, I had a long conference with him on April 18th, at which time we agreed on a plan of action to be followed until his tenative return sometime in June. The USAOM/SA Division of Health and Sanitation will continue to contact the S.A.G. Ministry of Health through Dr. Kushutje.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

APRIL 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse
Division of Health and Sanitation, USAOM

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer
Division of Health and Sanitation, USAOM

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, March, 1954 through April 22, 1954

There has been considerable activity at the Quarantine Station during the past month, although very little has been accomplished on the Quarantine Station Agreement Project specifically.

It may be recalled from the report of March, 1954, that there was an urgent appeal for my return from Gizan by plane to direct construction work at the Quarantine Station. I have been in Jidda approximately one month now since the Gizan journey, and to date there has been not one single item of work done on the Disinfection Building other than about one day's work done while I was away. A number of contacts have been made with the COVENCO engineers, however, and we have planned together all the details of the installation of the autoclaves, boilers, fans, and storage tanks. They are therefore fully informed as to the nature of the work to be done on the Disinfection Building.

Daily visits to Dr. Hashem's office and repeated prodding have not resulted in any apparent rush on his part to see that the Station is prepared for the coming Haj.

Dr. Sadek, the WHO Quarantine Advisor, seems to have a very complete picture of the situation at the Quarantine Station, and in his opinion it is impossible to have the Station in operation for the coming Haj. The month of fasting begins on May 2, and it is understood that work slows down considerably during this time. This will not affect the Disinfection Building, since it is impossible to slow down from a standstill.

Notification has been received that the boilers will arrive in Jidda on approximately April 30, 1954. A cable to Washington in the first part of April requesting shipping dates of the remainder of the equipment has not been answered.

In spite of the lack of progress on the Disinfection Building, there have been encouraging signs of work in other parts of the Quarantine Station. Dr. Ali T. Shousha Pasha, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Director of WHO, visited with the Ministry of Health in Jidda, Mecca, and Riyadh during the first part of April. It may be recalled

that a year ago SAG allocated two million riyals to purchase Quarantine Station equipment. Not long ago he added another 850,000 riyals to this amount, and announced that the Station must be ready this year. With the advice of Dr. Shousha, the Ministry of Health has now spent approximately 2,300,000 riyals from this total allocation.

Approximatley seventy five packing cases of hospital equipment have been delivered to the Quarantine Station. They have not as yet been unpacked.

SAG has ordered Sh. Osman Ba Osman of the Jidda Water Department to construct a water pipeline from the water main at the King's Palace to the Quarantine Station. The construction of this line is now in progress. The original request for a four-inch line was submitted by both an Egyptian hydraulics engineer and myself in previous reports to the Ministry of Health. It is now rumored that the line will be six inches in diameter, which would of course be much more desirable.

It was decided to drill a salt water well at the Station for the purposes of flushing the sewers and perhaps serving as shower water. This has been completed, and the well pumps at least 300 GPM, which was the capacity of the pump used for test. The water is not extremely brackish at the present time, but the salt content will probably increase with constant pumping.

The Quarantine Station is still without electric power, and GOVENCO has not been instructed to proceed with the building of a power station. The present status of the power situation is rather complex. SAG has confiscated two electric generators which were purchased for the Coca Cola plant. Their combined capacity totals 272 KW. GOVENCO engineers estimate that the requirements will be approximately 1,000 KW, however, and therefore the return of these plants to their owners is being considered. Meanwhile, several Jidda merchants are bidding for the contract to supply two 500-KW generators. No decisions have been reached as yet, but the alternatives appear to be (1) return the two generators to Coca Cola and wait for the larger plants to be shipped from Germany requiring two to three months at least, or (2) install the two small plants now and add the other two later.

Dr. Shousha has advised SAG not to build a bakery at the Station, as originally planned. The bread will be purchased instead in Jidda from existing bakeries.

No reply has been received from the Permutit Co. concerning water softeners. Dr. Sadek asked that we refrain from ordering softeners until a WHO engineer arrives, who will be concerned with the laundry building and equipment in general.

Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Health for me to proceed to Dhahran to consult with Aramco on water softening and other engineering problems relating to the Disinfection Building equipment at the earliest convenient time.

April 22, 1954

TO: Mr H. J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Div. Health & Sanitation, USAOM JEP

Subject: Monthly Report Maternal & Child Health Program, April 1954

Numerous conferences have been held with Dr Shuman during the month in an effort to speed up progress in preparing the Maternal and Child Health Center for opening. By March 31, 1954 it was agreed that the rent on the building should be paid since the owner had completed most of the minor additions that were requested. Therefore the necessary paper work was completed and the rent was paid by USAOM on April 17, 1954 for one year, effective from the date the Contract was signed, which was March 4, 1954.

The Jidda Electric Company still had no transformers so cannot connect the house to the main city current at this time. Therefore the Owner has installed an electric pump and has run a line from his own personal generator to run the water pump. He has been most cooperative in helping to get the building ready. To be sure we have had to remind him a number of times.

There is still the problem of personnel. On April 11, 1954 a request was made to Dr Shuman to have the nurses sent over from Mecca. At that time it was thought that they would be here in 2 - 3 days. They have not arrived yet. The Doctor from Egypt has signed her contract and is ready to come to Jidda, but is awaiting her visa which has not been granted as yet. As soon as she receives it she will come to Jidda.

We are still awaiting some of the supplies that the Ministry is to bring from Mecca. These are a must before the Center can be gotten ready for operation. Equipment at best will be rather sketchy until the order from the States arrives late in the summer.

On April 15the the Center was visited in company of Dr Shuman and Dr Kushutje, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, as he will be in charge while Dr Shuman is out of the Country. Dr Shuman left for Geneva on April 19th and I have been unable to contact Dr Kushutje since that time. Therefore things seen to be at a standstill until he can be reached. He has now gone to Mecca for several days and Yussef the Interpreter for the Health Division will try to contact him in Mecca for me.

The few USAOM supplies that have arrived for the Center are still in Customs. Every effort will be made to get the Center into operation, using the limited supplies available. This will depend upon the Ministry of Health.

Dr Shousha, WHO Regianal Director and Dr Nazzif, WHO Public Health Adv isor to Saudi Arabia visited the office during the month. Dr Shousha informed us that he has ordered the Medical supplies and equipment for the Quarantine station hospitals and laboratories and that much of it is already in the country. This was done at the request of the Saudi Government.

Dr Shousha also stated that they had originally planned to start a Maternal and Child Health Program but that since we are begining this program that they have dropped their plans. He also advised us that WHO does plan to begin a Tuberculosis Control Program and a Training Program for Male Nurses for Saudi Arabia soon.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda

April 4, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunassy, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. Gerald V. Ferguson, Chief, Health Division

RE: Conference with Dr. Thabakji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health.

On April 2, Dr. Mohamed Thabakji, Mr. Saleh Jamedal, Mr. John Dunassy, Mr. Erbak, and the writer had a conference in the Country Director's office concerning the status of the Public Health Division. This was an impromptu meeting, and no one except Dr. Thabakji knew anything about the subject discussed until he unexpectedly arrived at the office.

Dr. Thabakji stated that he was acting as a messenger for the Minister of Health. He stated that the Minister of Health was extremely sorry that he had troubled Point 4 by requesting assistance for the Ministry of Health. Four months had elapsed since the signing of the Health Program Agreement and the Minister had not seen any tangible evidence of TCA assistance in Health. Therefore, he concluded that TCA could not or would not assist the Ministry in carrying out projects which it deemed important. In view of this fact, he was asking TCA to withdraw the Health Division.

Mr. Dunassy then reviewed the various projects under consideration by TCA - namely:

1. Installation of disinfecting equipment in the new Quarantine Station.

2. Assignment of public health nurse to the Ministry to organize and supervise nursing activities in a maternal and child health clinic in Jidda.

A TCA

3. TDA was waiting for the Ministry to submit plans for the establishment of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines, so that these plans could be studied and decision reached as to whether TDA could assist in this project.

4. Dr. Brinck was introduced to Dr. Chaabaji, and it was explained that he was a new arrival in the Health Division and had come because he, Chaabaji, had expressed considerable interest in a project for the construction of sanitary facilities (latrines) in various places considered necessary.

Dr. Chaabaji listed these projects and said that he would return to the Minister and explain our attitude on each project, and ask the Minister if he desired a meeting with Dr. Dunsay to discuss this entire subject.

It was then that Dr. Chaabaji said that Dr. Shousha, Regional Director, World Health Organization at Alexandria, had visited Jeddah and had had several meetings with the Minister of Health. During these meetings, he, Shousha, had expressed the opinion that WHO Health Division would not help the Ministry of Health in any projects it deemed necessary, and that WHO would only pass papers back and forth. He left the impression with all of us that the Minister's decision to ask WHO to withdraw the Health Division was greatly influenced by Dr. Shousha's opinion.

Dr. Chaabaji and Dr. Bassini left and immediately went to the home of the Minister of Health.

As a result, at the present time we do not know whether the Health Division will continue in Saudi Arabia or not.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Bedfiate April 4, 1959

[redacted]

TOTOS.

AAG through Secretary General of Ministry of Health informally asked TGA to withdraw Health Division because they believe TGA unwilling to consider satisfactorily projects proposed by them. After a discussion of status of proposed projects Secretary General agreed to ask Minister of Health to reconsider. If immediate approval received on projects as submitted for quarantine station and Maternal and Child Health Clinic, Minister of Health may reconsider isolation.

[redacted]

[redacted]

March 28, 1954

To: Mr Harlan J. Gorson, Director, USAOM

From: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Div. Health & Sanitation, USAOM

Subject: Monthly Report, Div. Health & Sanitation, USAOM, March 1954.

Malaria Control.

The preliminary report on observations made at Wadi Khulais during January and February was forwarded to the Ministry of Health. At the same time a proposed plan for general health work for Wadi Khulais was sent to the Ministry of Health for their approval. Dr Shuman, Director of Preventive Medicine approved the plan and forwarded it and the Malaria report to the Minister of Health.

The examination of the blood films taken from 91 persons during the survey show an incidence of malaria of 29%. In the 0 - 15 year age group, who do not leave the area, 46% had malaria. This corresponds closely with an earlier spot check made in July 1953 which showed that 50% of this age group had malaria.

Mosquito larvae collection stations established in the Wadi during the previous two months were revisited during March and checked for larvae.

Sanitation.

A field trip was made to the Asir- Tihama area in Southwest Saudi Arabia from March 11 - 25 inclusive. The purpose of this trip was to make a limited survey of the area in relation to the possible development of a Community program for this area.

On March 12 the Saudi Government issued an order to the Engineering and Construction Company (ECCO) to make the necessary alterations and additions to the Quarantine Station to complete it for use. The Director of the Quarantine Service was disturbed that the USAOM Sanitary Engineer was not available to supervise the initial work and direct the program. Progress to date has been limited to making a number of holes for windows for light and ventilation for the disinfecting building.

Dr A. H. Sadek, WHO Quarantine Adviser has arrived in Jidda and will be here until December 1954. He seems very well informed on the status of the new station and feels that in view of the amount of work still to be completed and the limited time left before this years pilgrimage, that it will be very unlikely that the station can operate as a Quarantine Station in 1954.

According to newspaper reports the King has allocated 850 thousand S. riyals to complete the work on the Quarantine Station.

Maternal and Child Health

March 23 was a milestone in the progress of the Maternal and Child Health program, as on this date the keys to the building were turned over to the Director of Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health. They are now cleaning the building and getting it ready for use. Some equipment will be sent from the warehouse in Mecca soon.

Only a small part of the JI OA equipment is available now and no word had been received on the status of the main requisition, sent in January for procurement.

The staff for the Center are being recruited by the Ministry of Health with the aid of the WHO Public Health Advisor. They will most likely come from Egypt and should be available soon. It is hoped that within the next month the center can begin functioning.

Other

Revised budget forms were prepared for the Division of Health and Sanitation for FY 1955

March 25, 1954

To: Mr H. J. Gorson, Director, USAOM

From: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Health and Sanitation Division, USAOM

Subject: Monthly Report, Maternal and Child Health Program, March 1954

Progress has been made during March on securing a building for the Maternal and Child Health Center. The letter of Amendment was signed by the Ministry of Health and USAOM on March 2, 1954. The owner of the property under consideration was immediately contacted and requested to prepare the contract for the lease of the house to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health has the contract for the house.

The house was revisited and a number of minor additions were requested, which the owner has now completed in the house. On March 23rd the keys to the house were taken to the Ministry of Health and the house is now being cleaned and put in readiness to receive equipment. The Chief Nurse made many trips to the house and to the owner during the month to achieve this progress.

The Ministry has sent authorization to the Electric Company and the Water company to furnish these utilities to the house. Temporary facilities may have to be used until these city lines can be connected. The electric company seems to be short of transformers at the present time, but the owner is keeping in close touch with them and urging them to bring in the lines.

The equipment that the Ministry was requested to supply will be sent from the warehouse in Mecca soon. A box of USAOM equipment has been on the docks for a month now waiting for the Customs people to give it clearance. We have had no word as yet as to the status of the large order of equipment that USAOM is supplying.

The next problem will be personnel. The Ministry has sent a contract to a Woman Doctor in Egypt whom they wish to employ for the Maternal and Child Health Center. They may also contract for some Egyptian Nurses who have had experience working in these centers in Egypt. If some staff is available it may be possible to open the Center sometime next month.

Assistance was given in preparing the forms on the latest revision of the budget to include projects both on Technical aid and Economic aid for FY 1955 for the Division of Health and Sanitation.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

March 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - March 1954

An account of observations made at Wadi Khulais during January and February, 1954, were reported to the S.A.G. Ministry of Public Health in a preliminary report of the needs of Health and Sanitation work in Wadi Khulais. This report accompanied an all-over plan of work in Health for Wadi Khulais, which was prepared and sent to the Ministry for their approval.

The following data gives the results of blood films with respect to malaria parasites found in an examination of 91 persons of all age groups. Twenty-six persons showed a positive blood film for malaria, or 29 per cent (28.57) had malaria. To realize the intensity of malaria in a community, emphasis is usually placed on the 0-15 year age group, since this group has not acquired as much tolerance or immunity as the older age groups in an endemic area. The children seldom or never leave their places of residence and, therefore, present a more accurate picture of the parasitic rate. Of the 0-15 year old group, a total of 24 persons were examined and 11 were found to be positive, or 46 per cent (45.85) had malaria. This rate of 46 per cent in the 0-15 year age group corresponded closely with an earlier spot check which I made on July 28, 1953. On the date, I examined 14 persons 0-15 years old; seven, or 50 per cent, were found to be positive.

The mosquito larvae collection stations established in Wadi Khulais in January and February were revisited this month and checked for mosquito larvae.

Dr. Shumen has approved and forwarded to the Minister of Public Health the Plan of Work and the recommendations suggested in the Preliminary Report on the Needs of Health and Sanitation Work in Wadi Khulais.

March 27, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse
Division of Health and Sanitation

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer
Division of Health and Sanitation

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, March, 1954

Activity on the Quarantine Station Project increased considerably during the month of March. S.A.G. at long last issued an order to the Engineering and Construction Company (Covenco) to make the necessary additions and alterations to complete the Station. Work has been initiated, and the total progress to date has been the construction of a number of holes for windows to allow light and ventilation in the Disinfection Building.

On March 11, a trip was made to the Asir - Tihama region in Southwest Saudi Arabia. A limited survey of this proposed area for Community Development work was conducted, and the return journey was completed on March 25. The attached report is a brief account of observations of the area. During my absence from Jidda the Quarantine Station work described above took place. The Director of the Quarantine Service was disturbed that I could not be present to supervise the initial work. However, all difficulties seemed to be resolved in our meeting of March 27.

The World Health Organization has appointed a new Quarantine Advisor to Jidda, Dr. A. H. Sadek. Dr. Sadek has now arrived from Cairo and will remain in Jidda until December, 1954. From my single conversation with him, he appears to be very well informed on the present status of the new Station. He discussed the following difficulties to be surmounted before the Station begins operation:

1. There is still a controversy regarding the water supply. Dr. Sadek agrees that a four-inch line from the Jidda supply is necessary, but there is a great deal of opposition from the Water Company, who claim that there is not enough water. A salt water supply is still being considered, and a larger storage tank for fresh water is planned.

2. A power station must be built and equipped to supply electricity. There seems to be no possibility of obtaining power from the present or future Jeddah Electric supplies.

3. Three storehouses must be built. They will be used for (1) medical supplies, (2) non-medical items, and (3) inflammables.

4. An ice storehouse must be constructed. The ice will be manufactured in Jidda.

5. A procedure must be developed for removing Pilgrims from infected ships to the Quarantine Station without danger of contamination to the inhabitants of Jidda. Dr. Sadek proposes a private jetty from which barges or lighters may operate to the transport ships.

6. A Director of the Station must be appointed, and the hospitals require staffing.

Dr. Sadek expressed the opinion that, in view of the amount of work to be done and the amount of time remaining, it would be very unlikely that the Quarantine Station would operate in 1954.

Attached is a translation of a newspaper item regarding the Quarantine Station, which was printed in Medina.

ELMEDENA EL MONAWARA

No:(522) 21 FEB. 1954
19 Jamad El thani, 1373

His majesty the King ordered the completion of the new jidda quarantine station for the 1954 pilgrammages.

His majesty the King royal decree was issuedto the Minister of Health and the Minister of Finance and Economics to complete all the negessary things for the new querantine in jidda. It will then be ready for the pligramage this year.

The Royal orderd was issued to open a credit for the sum of 850 thousand S.Riyals. This medical Institution will be the best one in the Middle East as to its construction, equipment, and preparation.

Also the Minister of Health started to finish the adjudecation to buy the medicine , remdies , and equipment for this projectinorder to prepaire these things. This projrct is one of these projevts that the country was dreaming about since a longe time ago, and it is realised now at this glorious time.

February 28, 1954

TO: Mr Harlan J. Corson, Director, USAOM

FROM: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Division Health and Sanitation, USAOM

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, Division Health and Sanitation, February 1954

Malaria Control

The Base Camp for the Health and Sanitation Division was established in Wadi Khulais and the Malaria survey started. During the month 92 blood films were taken. This is a large number considering the fact this is the first time anyone had been in the area and the people are generally suspicious.

Spot checks for mosquito larvae were made in 12 places. Three species of Anopheleme mosquito larvae were found, Anopheles d'thali was most common, Anopheles sergenti next, and a few Anopheles gambiae.

The blood films are being read, and so far two species of malaria parasites have been found, Plasmodium vivax and P. falciparum. A preliminary report will be submitted to the Ministry of Health as soon as the blood readings are completed.

Sanitation

The Ministry of Health has finally agreed to proceed with the work at the Quarantine Station. The work is to be done for them by COVENCO. A request has been sent to Washington to forward the equipment for the Quarantine Station.

The Sanitary Engineer made three trips to Wadi Khulais and made an inspection of the household wells. It was found that a well improvement program is badly needed. Discussions are underway with the Ministry of Health on a program for well improvement.

Maternal and Child Health

No new progress has been made during the month. A number of buildings were inspected by the Chief Nurse at the request of the Ministry of Health, and those found to be suitable were reported to the Ministry. However, they have taken no action as yet to secure a building for the Maternal and Child Health Center.

Other

Dr. Lewis C. Robbins, FOA/W visited the Division from Jan. 30th to Feb. 3, 1954. The programs of the Health and Sanitation Division were reviewed at this time.

A six months progress report for the Division was prepared.

February 25, 1954

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Division Health & Sanitation

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist, Division Health & Sanitation

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, February 1954

Dr. Lewis C. Robbins visited this mission from Jan.30,1954 to Feb.3, 1954, at which time the entire USAOM health program in S.A.G. was reveiwed.

The base camp for the Health and Sanitation Division in Wadi Khulais was established during the last part of January and was ready for use on Jan.28, 1954. The actual malaria survey began with a field trip extending from Feb7,1954 through Feb. 10, 1954, during which time it was possible to obtain blood films from some of the inhabitants of three villages and the Souk (market village), with a total of 57 persons permitting blood films to be taken. On another field trip extending from Feb. 10 - 17, 35 persons permitted blood films to be taken, giving a total of 92 participants. This is a very large number considering the fact that this is the first time anyone has ever gone into this area on a malaria survey and the reaction of the people in general is one of suspicion.

It was possible to spot check for mosquito larvae in 12 places where there is surface water, and one of the many wells in the Wadi was also examined. Of the three species of anophelene mosquito larvae found, Anopheles d'thali was most common, Anopheles sergenti the next most common, and Anopheles gambiae a few.

All of the blood films were stained, but only a few have been read; however, two species of malaria parasites have been found in these, Plasmodium vivax and P. falciparum.

IV Dr Shuman has asked for a short preliminary report to show the need of a building and facilities in Jidda for doing necessary laboratory work; up to the present time, I have been doing this work in my living room and using my own personal equipment and supplies.

III An all-over work plan for the Health and Sanitation Division under the Rural Community Development Project in the Wadi Khulais area of Saudi Arabia is being prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health and will be added to the aforementioned requested report of Dr. Shuman's.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
FEBRUARY 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse
Division of Health and Sanitation

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer
Division of Health and Sanitation

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, February, 1954

The month of February was chiefly a period of diplomatic maneuvering with the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health with respect to the Quarantine Station Project. However, some progress was made.

The report for January, 1954, described Mr. Corson's inspection of the Quarantine Station in the company of Dr. Hashem, at which time I made the suggestion to Dr. Hashem that we defer shipment of the USAOM-supplied equipment until the Ministry of Health took steps to insure its use. On February 2, 1954, Mr. Corson wrote to Dr. Shuman and outlined in some detail the engineering difficulties on which the Saudi Government had taken no action over the past year. He stated that since it was quite apparent that the Station could not possibly operate in 1954 he had stopped shipment of the equipment.

Dr. Shuman sent the letter to the Minister of Health, who contacted the King and Minister of Finance. In a few days Dr. Hashem and Dr. Koshokji called on Mr. Corson and assured him that work was beginning immediately at the Quarantine Station, under the direction of Covenco. Mr. Corson then agreed to allow the shipping of the equipment to proceed. The above described tactics seemed to "ruffle the feathers" of Dr. Hashem slightly, but our success in the venture may be significant in showing the Saudi Government that we do not intend our joint projects to end up as one-party contributions.

I made three trips to Wadi Khulais during the past month, in capacities of Sanitary Engineer and Surveyor. An inspection of the household wells was made, and it was found that a Sanitary well program was badly needed. Dr. Shuman has been informed of the situation and he is interested in a project to clean the wells, build protective cribbing around them, and perhaps cover them and install hand pumps. The USAOM contribution is estimated to consist of cement and the hand pumps, while the Saudi Government will furnish labor and installation costs. Discussions are still in the preliminary stage, however.

February 25, 1954

TO: Mr H. J. Corson, Director, USAOM

From: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Health and Sanitation Division, USAOM JEP

Subject: Monthly Report for February 1954.

The Maternal and Child Health Program has made no progress during February. A number of congerences have been held with Dr. Shuman on the program and a number of buildings visited to determine their suitability for use as a Center. Reports have been made to the Ministry on those found to be suitable, but we are still awaiting Ministry decision on this matter. Mr Sadek Husseini, Liason Officer is also keeping a check on the Project for me.

Dr Lewis Robbins, FOA/W staff visited us the end of January and reveiwed our Projects with us. He also helped us draft a letter of proposal for the implementation of the Immunization Program and the subsequent establishment of a Vaccine Laboratory. This letter has been forwarded to the Ministry for their consideration. As yet no reply has been received.

A six months progress report was prepared at the request of the Program Officer.

One staff meeting attended at which time Mrs Hazel Robinson, Health Education Consultant for ARAMCO, gave us a brief talk on methods of approach and on educational materials that have been found useful in Saudi Arabia.

February 25, 1954

TO: Miss Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Division Health & Sanitation

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist, Division Health & Sanitation

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, February 1954

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USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
FEBRUARY 25, 1954

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Division of Health and Sanitation

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January 25, 1954

To: Mr H. J. Corson, Director, USAOM

From: Jeannette E. Potter, Chief Nurse, Div. Health and Sanitation, USAOM

N+S

Subject: Monthly Report for January 1954.

The Project Agreement for the Maternal and Child Health Center was officially signed on December 30, 1953. It is to be hoped that this project can begin operations in the near future. However the Ministry of Health has no money budgeted in this year's current budget for this purpose. I have been informed that funds will be included in their next year's budget, but their new fiscal year doesnot begin until March.

Since the Agreement was signed a number of conferences have been held with Dr Shuman regarding the Project. We visited a partially completed building that would be suitable for the Center, but the owner wishes assurance that he will be paid a year's rent in advance when the lease is signed. If such assurance can be given it is thought that the building can be completed and ready for use in two months. The Ministry cannot do so at this time. This has been reported to the Director USAOM and ways and means are being considered to help meet this problem.

On January 5th a conference was held at the Ministry with Dr Rushdiah, a woman Pediatrician, now practicing in Mecca, but who may be assigned to the Maternal and Child Health Center by the Ministry of Health. She reviewed my outline for the general operation of the Center, that Dr Shuman had requested me to prepare, and approved it. She also visited the proposed building and deemed it a suitable building for the Center when completed. She was to return for other conferences but has not been back since that date.

A list of additional supplies that will be needed to operate the Center was translated and forwarded to Dr Shuman on January 23rd 1954. The Ministry will review this list and advise us as to whether they can supply any or all of the items. All basic equipment is on order and should be here by the time a building is ready.

The Health Division is greatly handicapped by the lack of a Director. In an attempt to carry on with some coordination the current staff meet to discuss problems. This will help to keep the current projects moving along, but will not adequately serve in the overall program development side of the work. Nor will it add to our prestige with the Ministry of Health.

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

January 25, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Progress Report - January 1954

The Quarantine Station Project is at a standstill, and no progress has been made over the past month. A number of administrative items regarding the purchase of the Disinfection Equipment and accessories have been completed, but no action has been taken by the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health to (1) obtain electricity, (2) put in a water line to the Station, (3) prepare the Disinfection Building for the equipment supplied by Point Four.

As was stated in the December Report, conferences were planned with Dr. Nasif, WHO Advisor to the Ministry of Health. Dr. Nasif has been occupied in Mecca during the month of January, however, and thus it has been impossible to meet with him.

In a meeting on December 24, 1953, with Mr. Corson, it was recommended that the Ministry of Health be informed of our position with respect to bringing the equipment to Jidda under the present circumstances of lack of utilities necessary for operation. In the absence of Dr. Nasif, a letter was drafted to Dr. Hashem, Director of the Quarantine Service. Mr. Corson did not approve this letter, and we arranged instead a meeting with Dr. Hashem on January 24, 1954. Mr. Corson, Dr. Hashem, Mr. Hasleton and I visited the Quarantine Station and inspected the various buildings and facilities. Mr. Corson stressed the fact to Dr. Hashem that the electricity and water facilities were absolutely essential to the operation of our equipment, and Dr. Hashem indicated that he had done all that he could in the way of letters urging action by the Ministry of Health. Mr. Corson then suggested that a meeting be arranged with higher officials to discuss the possibility that the Saudi Government install the water pipeline (35,000 SR) and purchase a 20 KW electric generator (15,000 SR) before the Quarantine Station Equipment is permitted to leave the United States. He indicated to Dr. Hashem the embarrassment of bringing equipment to Jidda and then not using it, letting it deteriorate in a warehouse. Dr. Hashem suggested a meeting with Dr. Koshakji at the earliest opportunity, and I suggested that shipment of the equipment be deferred until these negotiations are completed.

In summary, the status of the Quarantine Station Project is as follows:

1. The equipment is FAS U.S. Port February 1, 1954.

2. It consists of 4 autoclaves, 2 boilers, 4 fans, a 1500-gallon tank, and a 2500-gallon tank.

3. The cost is $90,000 FAS U.S. Port. Freight to Jidda is expected to use up most of the remainder of the $100,000 allotment.

4. Nothing has been accomplished in the bringing of utilities to the Quarantine Station in the 7 months that I have been associated with the project, and it would appear at the present time that the Disinfection portion of the Quarantine process will not operate in 1954.

5. Treatment of the Jidda water to be used for the boilers is being studied. A small water softener, operating on the sodium cycle, is being considered as adequate to remove the large amount of calcium and magnesium present. The water softener was not included in the original equipment order, and will have to be purchased separately.

The absence of activity on the Quarantine Station Project and the lack of any work whatsoever in the 7 months that I have been in Jidda is very demoralizing. I therefore request that I be given some type of work which will allow me to recover some semblance of self-respect. There may be work to do in Wadi Khulais, either as a Sanitary Engineer or to assist the Agriculture Division. The Agriculture Division, I understand, is in need of an engineer to survey and lay out contours in preparation for irrigation. My past experience has been concerned mainly with surveying, and I feel qualified to do the work if given the opportunity. Your suggestions will be appreciated.

The Health Division is greatly handicapped by the lack of a Director. In an attempt to carry on with some coordination the current staff meet to discuss problems. This will help to keep the current projects moving along, but will not adequately serve in the overall program development side of the work. Nor will it add to our prestige with the Ministry of Health.

RSkrinde:o

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

January 25,1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: J. Miles Butler
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - January 1954

A great deal of activity, work, and progress has taken place this month. As soon as the Executive Officer received authorization and money for field equipment, he expended much energy and time obtaining equipment and supplies. The personnel of the Health and Sanitation Division appreciate the cooperation and teamwork offered by the administrative staff in our over-all program.

As soon as I had received sufficient equipment for field work, I made my first trip to the Wadi extending from January 12, 1954 through January 14, 1954. This was mainly a trial trip to test equipment and supplies and to get a broader view of Khulais in order to better evaluate the scope of work to be done.

In a conference with Dr.Shuman on January 16, 1954, he stated his desire to be my official counterpart so that he would know of all progress made. However, he did assign a man to work with me who has had previous experience and training in Malaria. Dr. Shuman also requested that he himself accompany me on a full day trip to Khulais so that he could get an idea of the needs and possibilities of the program. We made this trip on January 18, 1954, and accomplished the following:

1. He had confused FOA with FAO and I explained the difference.

2. His misconception that FOA was a give-away program was corrected and I explained the program and its principles.

3. He did not have a copy of the Agreement of the Rural Development Program, which I furnished.

4. He suggested the Library Project, which has been approved by Mr. Corson and is now being translated for submission to Dr. Shuman and the Ministry of Health.

5. We received his full cooperation.

On January 23, 1954, Dr. Shuman notified me that he had received a written order from the Prince for:

1. A man to work with me.

2. An orderly or male nurse to distribute necessary medicines.

3. Two servants to be hired in Khulais.

4. Medicines.

5. Three tents, four beds, chairs, pots, pans, etc.

The assigned person arrived from Mecca on January 23, 1954, with equipment which was stored in the Villa garages.

On January 24, Dr. Shuman issued an order for formaldehyde, glycerine and alcohol which I was not able to purchase in the local market.

One load of equipment was dispatched to Khulais today, January 25, and I will accompany a second load about Wednesday, January 27.

The Health Division is greatly handicapped by the lack of a Director. In an attempt to carry on with some coordination the current staff meet to discuss problems. This will help to keep the current projects moving along, but will not adequately serve in the overall program development side of the work. Nor will it add to our prestigage with the Ministry of Health.

JMutterle:o

H+S Rpts (1)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
DECEMBER 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. G. V. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division, FOA

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde

SUBJECT: Monthly Progress Report, December, 1953

The Quarantine Station project has been progressing fairly well during the past month. A message was received from FOA/Washington stating that the equipment will arrive F.A.S. New York by February 1, 1954. It is not clear whether this equipment includes four exhaust type fans, however, and no reply has been received to an inquiry on the matter. At any rate, we can be sure that the disinfecting equipment will arrive in Jidda sometime in April at the latest, and thus in ample time for the coming 1954 Haj.

During the first week in November, 1953, an engineering report was submitted to the Ministry of Health recommending a number of construction alterations to the Disinfection Building, which would improve its general usefulness and make it more suitable for the autoclaving process. In December, a meeting with Drs. Nasif, Shuman, and Hashem their viewpoint on the various items as follows:

1. Counters - Agreed, but the construction company should build them as a part of the original contract.
2. Floor drains - Not necessary.
3. Water taps - Not necessary.

11+5 Pgs. (2)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

U.S. OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
Jidda

November 29, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
US Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - November 1953 -
Health and Sanitation Division

Critique

The hope that we had last month faded fast this month. The 1954 Budget was received, but no allotment. Therefore, no action could be taken on the Maternal and Child Health Center. The Saudis have been ready to sign, but we must continue to procrastinate because funds are not available. In spite of this Miss Potter began a class to teach some nurses, who may be assigned to the Center when it is established. However, complications arose because there was no signed agreement, and therefore the classes were temporarily postponed. This was a definite setback for the Division. Unless we can present an agreement to the Ministry of Health soon for this Project, the opponents of the idea may prevent it from starting. The health surveys planned for the Rural Development in Wadi Khulais have not been started because local supplies requisitioned October 22 have not been received yet. It took exactly four weeks to have a requisition typed for supplies to be purchased from the States. This is no complaint about the two secretaries who must handle all the typing work of the Mission, but it is a clear indication of the lack of stenographic help.

The Minister of Health returned from an extended trip abroad. This fact plus the death of the King caused unsettled conditions in the Ministry. The various factions are vying for power. This necessitated "drinking tea" with all groups.

Operations Summary

A. Progress

Some minor changes were made in the specifications for the equipment for the Quarantine Station Project and an obligation number in the amount of $90,000.00 was sent to purchase the equipment. Mr. Skrinde and his counterpart submitted plans and specifications for making the necessary changes in the building where the equipment is to be installed. Also a brief engineering report was submitted to the Ministry for the installation of a water line to the Station.

Residual chlorine tests are being run on the water hauled to one of the apartment houses where some technicians are living. The tests indicate that the chlorinating procedure is satisfactory.

At the request of the Chief of Preventive Medicine in the Ministry of Health, Miss Potter began classes in Maternal and Child Health for nurses now employed by the Ministry. However, many difficulties were experienced because there was insufficient time to obtain proper teaching aids; then the classes were interrupted by the death of the King; next it was found that the lectures had to be given in Arabic, Amharic, and Italian. In addition, the room made available for these classes was far from satisfactory. Finally, the Chief of Preventive Medicine requested that the classes be temporarily postponed because a Project Agreement was not signed yet, and he was being subjected to pressures in the Ministry to stop the classes until an agreement was signed. The classes have been suspended but in the meantime Miss Potter is making the necessary preparations so if the classes are begun again, sufficient teaching material will be available.

A requisition for necessary medical equipment and supplies for operation of a Maternal and Child Health Center has been prepared. If the Project Agreement is ever signed, an obligation number will be cabled to Washington to purchase the equipment and supplies.

During the month excessive rains fell in Jidda, and therefore all of the many depressions were filled with water making some excellent breeding places for mosquitoes. Since the WHO Malaria Control Team was busy in Wadi Fatima, Dr. Butler has been assisting the Ministry make a mosquito survey and institute control measures. Dr. Butler did not take the lead in this, but persuaded the Ministry to do so.

The Malaria and Bilharzia surveys planned for Wadi Khulais were held up because of the delays in the purchase of local equipment for Dr. Butler. Other supplies have been requisitioned from the States.

B. <u>Local Participation</u>

The Ministry has been quite slow in providing the necessary utilities for the Quarantine Station, but they have been taking some steps in that direction lately. Mr. Skrinde's counterpart is still doing a good job in preparing details on necessary changes at the Station.

The Chief of Preventive Medicine has been doing all he can to get the Maternal and Child Health Project Agreement operating, but we are holding this up because of lack of funds.

We have a feeling that the Ministry is willing to cooperate and participate in projects with us, but we have not been showing much leadership, because of lack of funds and personnel.

C. <u>Training</u>

See summary of Maternal and Child Health Center.

The Ministry is still waiting for us to tell them what information

we have found out about the possibility of providing public health training in Arabic in nearby countries.

Program Development

A further revision of the 1955 Budget was prepared and submitted to the Country Director.

The development of the Maternal and Child Health Project Agreement was discussed under Operations Summary because it is almost in that stage even though no agreement is signed yet.

There is an urgent need for the Division to receive its 1954 Allotment. It is next to useless to continue to discuss with the Ministry the development of a program until we produce on the projects that have been discussed in the past.

Agreements and Requests

A. Agreements Executed

None - no budget.

B. Agreements under current negotiation

Same as before - no action.

C. Requests

The Ministry has asked for a Bilharzia Survey to be made in the Wadi Fatima area. This request will not be developed into a separate project but will be used as a lever to get the Ministry to establish a section of Vector Disease Control, and include in it such things as Malaria Control, Bilharzia Control, Dengue Fever Control, Plague and Typhus Control etc. However, the request will be honored when the Ministry provides some of the necessary equipment for the survey. In the meantime some necessary supplies are being ordered from the States.

The Ministry requested that the Mission make available a technician to accompany some one from the Ministry, from WHO, and from ARAMCO to survey an area in northern Arabia and make recommendations for Malaria Control. This request will be honored when the time is set by the Ministry for the trip to take place. This request will be used to further the idea expressed in the above paragraph.

The Ministry also made a request for assistance in solving the drainage problem in Jidda. It was pointed out that this was a very big problem, and that it affected many people, and therefore plans should be made very carefully for this work and all concerned be consulted. However, we offered any help that we could give to solve this important health problem.

A request was received for assistance in setting up a training program for sub-professional personnel of the Ministry. Since the WHO is also interested in the project, it was suggested that the discussions include WHO also.

All these requests were made verbally by the Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Ministry.

This number of requests indicates that the Ministry is accepting us and believes we may be useful to it.

Technical Cooperation Programs Other than Point IV

The WHO Malaria Control Team's tour of duty will be ended March 15, 1954, and it is already beginning to make plans for its departure because it must first make a survey in the Gizan Area before it leaves the country. The team was sent here to train local personnel in malaria control work and has worked hard toward this end. Little effort has been made to integrate this work into the administration of the Ministry, and as a result we believe unless a program can be developed with the Ministry before the WHO Team leaves the malaria work will be discontinued and the personnel be distributed to the various hospitals in the Ministry or their services be terminated.

Program Administration

The following is not a complaint, but simply a statement of fact. The Health Program is being seriously retarded because of lack of (1) funds, (2) secretarial help, (3) insufficient technicians, and (4) insufficient transportation.

GWFerguson/djh

NIS 47

U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda

November 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. G.W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - November 1953

Dr. Shuman requested that I do a survey for bilharziasis in Wadi Fatima, and that if I would submit a list of the equipment needed for this survey, he would obtain them from the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health stores or hospitals. This list has been prepared, translated into Arabic, and forwarded to Dr. Shuman for action.

The list of equipment necessary for field and laboratory investigations of malaria was handed in for typing on October 24, 1953 and was returned on November 21, 1953. It was checked over, sorted, and turned in to Mr. Ferguson for action, on November 21, 1953.

The requisition for field equipment was submitted on October 22, 1953. As of this date, November 25, 1953, I have received only three (3) of the forty-three (43) articles of equipment listed and needed for the proposed field work. These articles were given to me from the office supplies: (1) two focusing flashlights (2) flashlight batteries (3) flashlight bulbs.

I was of the opinion that it was only necessary to hand in a listing of the equipment and not a justification of each article on the list. Since these items have not been supplied, the survey has been held up approximately one month. If this has been due to the difficulty of purchasing the items in Jidda, the delay has been unavoidable. However, if the delay has been due to any question of my judgment of the items listed on the requisition without my consultation and explanation, it is then the responsibility of the person or persons taking this action. If there is <u>any</u> question concerning <u>any</u> item on the requisition, I would appreciate being notified so that I may

explain and

explain and give justification for its inclusion. For example, the auto icebox is needed, not for my personal comfort, but for the purpose of trying to bring in immature living mosquitoe specimens for rearing through to four stage larvae or adults for positive identification.

A number of FOA personnel will be actively engaged in the program at Wadi Khulais. I would like to state, for the record, that before any malaria surveys and control work are started, that the program of the Health and Sanitation Division is not one of malaria eradication. Therefore:

1. Health and Sanitation Division is supportive to increased agricultural production.

2. After a basic survey is completed, a malaria control program, <u>not</u> an eradication program, will be instituted if necessary.

3. All American personnel should take full precaution when out in the field: i.e. mosquitoe netting, repellents, etc.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Shuman for me to work and cooperate with the WHO malaria team during the present emergency malaria threat to Jidda, since FOA does not have the equipment for this work.

JMButler:b

H+S Rpts

U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda

October 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director
US Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - October 1953 -
Health and Sanitation Division

Critique

The new Country Director arrived and the Mission has taken on a new lease on life. This momentum should be accelerated when the Mission receives the 1954 operating budget. The possibility of establishing a Maternal and Child Health Center has improved with the arrival of a chief public health nurse, but will not become a reality until funds arrive so that a project agreement can be signed. Contacts with the Ministry on a policy level were at a minimum this month because our contact man in the Ministry was out of the country. In summary, one can say that this was a month of hope.

Operations Summary

A. Progress

The Division received the detailed specifications and estimate cost of the equipment for the quarantine station. Some changes in specifications will have to be made because the estimated cost is too high.

Mr. Skrinde and his counterpart completed an estimate of the cost of the necessary renovations to be made in the building for disinfection. Estimates are also being made for the cost of installing a water pipe line from Jidda to the quarantine station. The interior layout of the laboratory has been completed and submitted to the Ministry, which has asked for bids to do the work planned.

The reported epidemic of smallpox among the pilgrims at El Tor, the Egyptian Quarantine Station, turned out to be "heat rash" and the Regional Office of the WHO has so informed the Saudi Arabian Government.

Now that the Hadj is over, it is rumored that the Quarantine Station will be closed shortly. Actually this will not be too serious because it never has been in a condition to be operated. The necessary facilities have not been installed yet. The equipment and unused chemicals have been returned by the Ministry. This was part of the material loaned the Ministry for its fly control program or campaign during the Hadj. The equipment was very dirty and had to be cleaned before it could be stored.

Dr. Butler has submitted a list of equipment and supplies that he will need to carry out surveys for malaria, bilharzia, and other diseases in Wadi Khulais and surrounding areas.

B. Local Participation

With Mr. Skinde's assistance, the Ministry's man is doing a good job designing layouts for various buildings at the quarantine station.

The Ministry has asked Dr. Butler to make a bilharzia survey in Wadi Fatima, which is the area from which Jidda gets its water supply. The Ministry will furnish helpers and any equipment that it has that Dr. Butler requires.

C. Training

The three candidates that the Ministry nominated for scholarships at AUB could not speak any English at all and therefore had to be rejected. The new Country Director has approved the idea of searching for schools in the nearby countries where public health courses would be taught in Arabic.

Program Development

A revision of the 1955 suggested budget was prepared and discussed with the Country Director. Further revisions will probably be made before it is resubmitted.

Miss Potter, the chief public health nurse, arrived and discussions were held with the Ministry about the Maternal and Child Health Center Project Agreement. Nothing can be finally decided upon until the Division receives the 1954 budget. The longer we procrastinate with the Ministry on the program, the more difficult it becomes to urge it to expedite action on its part for the various projects we hope to undertake. The Ministry is slow enough as it is in arriving at decisions. Our delays tend to encourage the Ministry to carry on in its old ways of doing it "tomorrow." The American reputation for action is suffering greatly.

Because of the lack of sufficient active projects, we hesitate continuing to go to the Ministry to talk about future plans. Our position would be much stronger if we were given permission to undertake some projects already planned.

No answer has been received from Washington for a request for a DS-150 for $2500.00 for the Maternal and Child Health Center, which was made over a month ago.

Agreements and Requests

A. Agreements Executed

None - no budget.

B. Agreements under current negotiation

Same as before - no action.

C. Implementation of Agreements

Refer to operation summary.

D. Requests

None.

Technical Cooperation Program Other than Point IV

The following people from the WHO visited our offices to discuss malaria control and other subjects of common interest:

Dr. Pampana, Chief, Malaria Section, WHO, Geneva
Dr. M. Nazif, WHO Public Health Advisor to SAG
Dr. Zahar, WHO Entomologist on the Malaria Control Team, Jidda
Dr. Hashem, General Director of Quarantine of The Ministry of Health.

Program Administration

We risk repetition in commenting about the lack of secretarial help, but it is a fact that as far as this Division is concerned, it is practically non-existent.

Of course, it is obvious that without a budget very little can be accomplished. Coupled with this is the fact that the Division still does not have a physician on the staff.

GWFergusonio

Hr-5 Rpt

U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda

MEMORANDUM

October 31, 1953

TO: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - October 1953

The status of the New Quarantine Station has changed very little during the past month. The isolation section has continued to be used for the hospitalization of cases of quarantinable diseases. The number of patients has steadily declined, however, and at this time it is rumored that the Station will soon be closed for the year.

Mr. Akili and I have maintained a schedule of daily supervision and inspection of the water and electric light system at the Station. The electric generator was moved to a more suitable location. There have been no further difficulties worthy of reporting.

With the assistance of Mr. Akili, it was possible to calculate a cost estimate of the recommended improvements to the Reception and Disinfection Building, which was submitted to Mr. Ferguson.

A drawing of the New Quarantine Station, with all information written in both English and Arabic, has been completed. Six copies have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

A visit was made to Mr. Dante Traschonelli, engineer of the New Mecca Road Water Pipeline. On the basis of his estimate of a pressure of twenty meters at the King's Palace, it is possible for a two-inch pipe to deliver approximately 15,000 gallons per day of water to the New Quarantine Station. A three-inch pipe will deliver 40,000 and a four-inch will give 75,000 gallons per day. It would seem that a three-inch line would be the minimum size for the provision of sufficient water to operate the Station properly.

Visits to Mr. Abdul-Karim El Gussein and to Mr. Osman Ba Osman, Municipal Engineer and Director of the Water Department, respectively, resulted in the exact figures as to (1) the date of completion of the new pipeline, (2) the estimated water pressures, (3) the amount of water delivered to Jidda per day, or (4) the amount of water which the City will allow us to use at the Station.

N45 Kpm

U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda

October 31, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - October 1953

The following is an account of observations made at Asfan and Wadi Khulais which were visited on July 28, 1953. Other information concerning this trip will be found in my July monthly report. This reconnaissance trip was made primarily to ascertain some of the preliminary health and sanitation measures that it may be necessary to instigate in the event this area is selected by the Natural Resources and Agriculture Divisions of this organization for development into a pilot demonstration.

Since the Mission does not have the necessary equipment for obtaining a few blood films, spleen checks and larva and adult mosquitoes for determination of the existence of malaria in Khulais, I requested and received the generous cooperation of Drs. Shukri and Zahar, WHO Malaria Demonstration team, in making a quick spot check. Prior to this date, it has been impossible to present a detailed report on this sampling because the staining and reading of blood films taken and the compilation of data had to be performed during the free time of the WHO personnel and equipment work schedule.

Circumstances and time did not allow for more than a bird's eye view of the area, and only a limited number of searches for mosquito larvae and adults could be made.

Asfan Valley (about 57 km. N.E. Jidda):

This small village is formed of about 30 huts which are similar to those that exist in Wadi Fatima in general appearance and construction, except that these are made of thatched reeds and not palm leaves.

We were able to flit nine huts, all of which were found negative for Anophelines and Culicines mosquitoes.

The farms are situated about 7 km. south of the village. The water supply is obtained from a series of wells from which farm animals drive

skin buckets

skin buckets to and fro in order to bring water to the surface. We noted that some palm groves appeared as if they have been suffering from dessication for a long time. According to local people, shortage of water is due to a lack of an adequate number of farm animals to drive the wells. On the two farms which we visited, seepage pools were very rare, andonly one or two could be seen adjacent to the wells. Examination of three of these seepage pools and two wells showed absence of mosquito larvae.

Flitting was made at two huts only in the direct vicinity of the farms where mosquitoes could not be found. Peasants resisted further flitting in their homes. This is the reason, as stated in my July monthly report, that it may be necessary to visit a village several times to participate in friendly "small talk" with gradual but persistent indoctrination of the technical problems at hand. Otherwise, it is my observation that any project started in any area by this Division would be abandoned immediately upon withdrawal of Mission support, if these people did not give us favorable cooperation.

Wadi Khulais (about 82 km. N.E. Jidda):

The village is similar to the above mentioned, except for the presence of some mud-brick houses. Flitting, made in ten rooms and huts, gave negative results.

The farms are situated about 6 km. east of the village. People claimed that there is only one spring in the area, but we observed that more wells were being operated by farm animals.

We were able to examine the main irrigation canal and connecting ditches of this spring and the seepage pools formed by leakage water in blocked irrigation canals. All searches showed absence of mosquito larvae. Conditions on this farm were nearly similar to those of Wadi Fatima farms.

Dr. Zahar, WHO Entomologist, and I agree that the area should be revisited sometime in the fall when mosquito populations start to build up again and a comprehensive survey could be carried out.

The following data gives the names of 20 people and their ages, the results of spleen examinations, and results of blood films with respect to malaria parasites found.

No.	Name	Age	Spleen	Result of Blood Test*
1	Marie Bin Abdul Hafiz	12	Zero	B.T.tr.
2	Abdul Moghni Abdul Hafiz	10	"	M.T.r.
3	Atallah Bin Ghanam	11	"	Negative
4	Mohamed Bin Ahmed	6	"	"
5	Hamadan Bin Atitallah	12	"	M.T.r.cr.
6	Nabih Bin Ghanam	10	"	M.T.r. ++
7	Abdullah Bin Obiad	7	1	M.T.r.
8	Abdan Bin Atitallah	7	3	B.T.tr.
9	Ebrahim Bin Ahmed	11	1	B.T.tr.
10	Mosaied Bin Saiad	14	Zero	Negative
11	Abdullah Bin Ghnam	15	"	"
12	Aziz Bin Abdul Aziz	9	"	"
13	Sayed Saloh Hadani	4	3	"
14	Hamid Bin Mohamed	40	Zero	"
15	Mahid Bin Hamid	38	"	"
16	Saied Bin Mosaied	10	"	"
17	Tahir Bin Abdul Rahim	28	"	"
18	Abdullah Bin Omar	25	"	"
19	Saied Bin Abdullah	35	"	"
20	Mohamed Bin Homaid	50	"	"

Tuesday 17/11/1372 -- 28/7/1953

Wadi Khulaiw

*Explanation of abbreviations:

B.T., tertian malaria, caused by Plasmodium vivax.
M.T., malignant tertian, caused by Plasmodium falciparum.
tr., trophozoite
r., ring
cr., crescent (gametocytes)
++, very numerous

This data shows that 35% of the persons examined were definitely positive for human malaria, since seven of the twenty persons examined had malaria parasites in their blood. It should be noted that three of the four persons with enlarged spleens had malaria parasites in their blood; therefore, although the remaining person with an enlarged spleen did not have a positive blood film, it can be assumed that he also had malaria. This would show 40% of the people examined to have malaria.

The one proof of malaria infection is the discovery of the parasite in the human body; only the discovery of the parasite in the blood or other tissues is indisputable proof of the existence of the infection.

I understand that finally something is going to be done in the rural development agreement; therefore, I have submitted a requisition for major necessary camping equipment and a listing of equipment necessary for field and laboratory investigations of malaria. This equipment, etc., will be necessary for malaria work regardless of the area chosen.

Since my personal microscope and laboratory equipment have arrived and have been placed in our apartment, I have set up a laboratory at the end of our living room where I can do the laboratory work. Through the cooperation of the WHO personnel in obtaining some chemical supplies and other minor items that the Mission can purchase locally, our work in the Health and Sanitation Division concerning a malaria survey will not be held up until the arrival of the equipment and supplies ordered from the United States. It is naturally hoped that my present supplies will suffice until we receive this shipment.

I inspected the T.C.A. Buffalo Turbine Duster after its return by the S.A.G. Ministry of Health, and found that it had been left with DDT in the mixing chamber, six inches of DDT mud caked in the bottom, and the filter and hoses clogged with DDT. After their men had cleaned the machine under my direction, I serviced it as to oil change, grease, gas, and then gave it a test run. It is now ready for use except for a ¼ inch burning cable. It is sitting in a broken-down truck in the WHO warehouse.

JMontero

File 1

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 26, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report - September 1953

Critique

This has been the month of expectation. The new Country Director was expected but didn't arrive. The Minister of Health was expected back from a long trip, but didn't arrive. The final 1954 budget was expected but didn't arrive. The chief nurse for the division was expected, but never arrived. One of the two physicians requested was expected, but now it is learned that he will not come.

There seems to be developing a better relationship between the Ministry of Health and the Division. This has probably been caused by the fact that the Ministry is beginning to believe that TCA may be of some help to it as evidenced by the implementing of the quarantine station project agreement. The presence of Dr. Butler and Mr. Skrinde working in the Ministry has been most helpful in this respect.

Operations Summary

A. Progress

It is assumed that TCA/W is expediting the purchase of the disinfection equipment requested last month.

Mr. Skrinde continued to work with Ministry personnel on plans and specifications to renovate the building for disinfecting.

Dr. Butler and Mr. Skrinde are assisting in the interior layout of the laboratory building at the quarantine station.

It has been reported that smallpox broke out in homeward-bound Egyptian pilgrims. Travel restrictions to Egypt and Lebanon for pilgrims were imposed for a while.

An Egyptian ship's doctor reported cases of smallpox in pilgrims boarding a ship in Jidda. After a meeting with health authorities, it was agreed that the cases were "heat rash."

Some five Turkish pilgrims were quarantined for 14 days because of a suspected case of smallpox. No cases developed.

B. Local Participation

The Ministry has still not completed arrangements for providing adequate power and water at the quarantine station. However, the maintenance engineer is cooperating nicely in designing layouts for laboratory and disinfecting building. Slowly the "wheels seem to be turning."

C. Training

The Ministry refused to nominate the man mentioned in last month's report for a scholarship to the American University of Beirut. It also refused to support the request of one of its employees to be granted a scholarship for Health Education. These were disappointments for us. Now at the last minute the Ministry nominates three people for these scholarships, but their applications have not been received as yet. It looks very doubtful if they can be processed in time for enrollment. At least the Ministry is now thinking about training.

Program Development

A DS-150 for $2500.00 for the Maternal and Child Health Project Agreement was requested from TCA/W, but no answer has been received.

Miss Potter, Chief Nurse, is still waiting in Beirut because housing is not available here. Naturally nothing can be done on this project until personnel and funds arrive. This project has been "on the fire" since last March.

The people now in charge of the Ministry seem almost incapable of making decisions. It is rumored that Prince Abdullah Faisal, Minister of Health, will return soon, so maybe more action will be taken then.

General plans and specifications for hospital and sanatoria construction were loaned to a Swedish architect who is designing a sanatorium for the Ministry of Health to be built in Taif. He stated that these were very helpful to him.

Agreements and Requests

A. Agreements executed

None.

B. Agreements under current negotiation

Same as before - no action.

C. Implementation of Agreements

Refer to Operations Summary.

D. Requests

None.

Program Information

Nothing.

Technical Cooperation Program other than Point IV

Nothing new to report.

Program Administration

The Mission received a target budget for 1954. Each division was requested to resubmit a proposed budget, which was done. After some discussion the Country Director allocated $297,000 to the division exclusive of eight scholarships.

GWFergusson:o G. W. F.

~~TCA/W~~ H+S Mo Rpt

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
September 26, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. G.W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA

FROM: J. Miles Butler, Malariologist, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Monthly Report - September 1953

Dr. Awad stated on August 5, 1953, that he would furnish us with a list of available materials on hand for the possible establishment of a Public Health Laboratory at the Quarantine Station. As of this date, we have not received a report of his investigation, but he did inform me that some laboratory material has arrived for the SAG and is still in customs.

Mr. Ferguson and I conferred with Dr. Shuman and asked for and received permission to review and comment on the plans for the Public Health Laboratory before any building alterations or installation of equipment were made. I talked with Mr. Akili, Project Engineer at SAG Quarantine Station, and he agreed to my suggestion that a scale drawing be made of the laboratory building as it now exists. He and Mr. Skrinde measured the building and Mr. Akili used the facilities of the TCA office to draft this scale drawing in which he incorporated all of Dr. Pierre's suggestions for remodeling and installing of equipment.

I discussed this scale plan with Dr. Pierre in the presence of Mr. Akili and Mr. Skrinde, and with persistent tactfulness was able to convey my recommendations which were accepted by them; in turn, I had to agree with Dr. Pierre on most of his recommendations which have been on record with the Ministry of Health for approximately seven months. Although the laboratory building in its present construction, and the recommendations of Dr. Pierre are not considered completely adequate in accordance with ideal laboratory standards, I feel that it is objectively advisable to help SAG put this laboratory into operation as soon as possible in order to stimulate interest and growth.

We offered two Hudson Sprayers and some DDT to the Ministry of Health for fly control at the Quarantine Station as previously outlined in my August monthly report. We were informed by them that they have "found" sufficient DDT and equipment at this time to handle the fly problem at the Quarantine Station.

On a visit to the WHO Malaria Office in Jidda, I was informed by Dr. Sultana Zamani that TCA's Buffalo Turbine Duster and DDT, which had been borrowed by the Ministry of Health during the Haj for their fly control program in Mecca, had been returned. I will service and inspect it on Saturday, September 26.

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 27, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: Rolf T. Skrinde

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - September 1953

The month of September began with a flurry of activity at the Quarantine Station. A suspected outbreak of smallpox among a number of Pilgrims from Turkey resulted in the quarantining of about 40 persons temporarily. After one day, however, they were inspected by Drs Shuman, Hashem, Beitar, and Tamimi, and all but five of the Turks were allowed to leave. There was some discussion as to how the quarantined Pilgrims were to be fed, which may have been an influential factor in their early release. The remaining five Turks were detained at the Station for the approximate smallpox incubation period of 14 days.

I requested permission from Dr. Hashem to DDT spray the Quarantine Station hospital area for fly control, but it was not granted. The fly problem is now much improved nevertheless, because of the good sanitation facilities and cooler weather.

On September 15, Mr. Akili and I completed a redrawing of the map of the Quarantine Station. We added several structures formerly deleted, such as the location of the septic tanks and incinerators. All writing on this map is in both the Arabic and English languages. On the blueprints we will show water and sewer lines, using multi-colored pencils for various size lines. Copies of the map will be distributed to several of the SAG Ministry of Health personnel.

I have submitted another draft on recommendations for reconstruction work on the Disinfection Building. Revision is necessary to include cost figures. Mr. Akili is assisting me on this task, but thus far we have had several differences of opinion as to the proposed alterations. As a SAG engineer, Mr. Akili desires minimum improvements involving minimum expense. On the other hand, we, representing TCA technology and TCA investment in equipment for the building, are insisting that this building and auxiliary utilities be sufficient for the proper operation of the disinfection equipment. I am quite sure that satisfactory agreements can be reached through our steadily improving relations.

We have

We have measured the Quarantine Station Medical Laboratory, and Mr. Akili has now completed a scale drawing of the building. On this drawing are shown the alterations and plans for equipping the rooms as suggested by Dr. Pierre. Consultation between Drs. Butler and Pierre have resulted in minor changes to the plans, with the understanding that Dr. Butler will occupy the building with Dr. Pierre.

Since I am assigned to the SAG Ministry of Health, I have been spending more and more time at the office provided for me in the Quarantine Station. Dr. Hashem has stated that he will provide a fan for the office. Mr. Akili and I have been involved in several other engineering activities apart from the Quarantine Station. We spent one day repairing Dr. Pierre's electric lighting system in the apartment provided for him by the Saudi Arabian Government. A break in the water pipe leading to the pier at the harbor is presently being repaired. We are also building a 3,000 gallon concrete water tank for the SAG hospital.

A letter has been dispatched to Washington inquiring as to the status of the Quarantine Station equipment purchase.

RTS:

RTSkrinde:o

HES

BILE-2

UNCLASSIFIED

American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia,
September 23, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General, USPHS, Division of IHR

FROM: G. V. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Smallpox in Pilgrims

A few days ago we heard a rumor that there was an outbreak of smallpox in Cairo and Beirut. Immediately inquiry was made at the Ministry of Health. Discussions were held with different people:

1. Dr. Anwar Hashem, Chief, Quarantine Services
2. Dr. Sabry Far, WHO Advisor on quarantine
3. Dr. H. Hadi, WHO Advisor on Public Health Administration
4. Dr. Hanna Shawa, Chief of Preventive Diseases

Different and conflicting answers were received to my various questions. However, certain facts seem to emerge (1) there seem to be some cases of smallpox among Egyptian pilgrims in the Egyptian quarantine station at El Tor /one report: 3 cases, one report: 1 case, one report: 300 cases/ (2) that there are no cases in Beirut, (3) thus far Lebanon and Egypt are the only two countries imposing any restrictions on travel from Saudi Arabia, (4) actual restrictions were not clear but seem to follow this line:

Lebanon - traveler not vaccinated quarantined 14 days, vaccinated quarantined 4 days. Transit passengers cannot leave the airport.

Egypt - same regulations. The quarantine station would be El Tor.

However, it seems that these regulations are already being modified because Misr Airways is flying passengers directly to Cairo from here.

Their sentiment seems a little surprising in view of the fact that the Ministry of Health has been treating smallpox cases in its "hospitals" before and during the pilgrimage, and no effort was made by any government to restrict its pilgrims. The morbidity and mortality figures submitted to us by the Ministry have not shown any cases of smallpox in Jidda. However, all the Egyptian doctors working for the WHO and the Ministry knew that there were cases of smallpox in the new quarantine station. (For comments on these cases, see Mr. Skrinde's monthly report for August.)

This again illustrates the stage of development in which we find the Ministry of Health.

JADunaway
GWFerguson:pm (draft dated 9/20/53 - typed 9/23/53)

File 1

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report - August 1953

Critique

This was the month of the Hadj and as a result contacts with the Ministry were reduced considerably as the officials claimed to be busy with problems of the Hadj.

The Ministry opened the contagious disease hospital at the Quarantine Station even though there was no electric power nor water available. There were as many as twelve smallpox and seven meningitis cases there at the same time. All were Saudis. One Hadji (pilgrim) is there now as a suspected case of smallpox. Mr. Skrinde, who is assigned to the Quarantine Station project, has been of help to the Ministry in improvising methods of getting the station some power and water.

The Division has been handicapped by the recall of Mr. Neil Brinck and by the delay of Miss Jeannette Potter, which has been caused by the lack of quarters for her.

The delay in receiving a budget naturally retards the work of the whole Mission. This has been further complicated by the fact that it is a Mission policy to wait for a budget before discussing projects with the host government. This makes it impossible to report an accurate estimate of SAG contributions to each project. These estimates are required in the justification of the 1954 budget.

Operations Summary

A. Progress

Work on the Quarantine Station project is proceeding slowly but satisfactorily. General specifications for the autoclaves, boilers and accessories have been sent to Washington with a request to have detailed specifications written there. Mr. Skrinde is helping improvise facilities because the hospital is being operated before utilities are completed.

B. Local Participation

The Ministry has not completed arrangements for providing adequate power and water at the Quarantine Station. The Ministry has a chief maintenance engineer on the job, but he has not been paid in two or three months so he may quit before long.

C. Training

The Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division and the Chief of the Quarantine Services are both interested in getting a leader grant to observe public health work in the States. However, it will be necessary to discuss this with the Deputy Minister. (The Minister is on an extended trip abroad for various reasons.) The Chief of Preventive Medicine is our official contact with the Ministry, but because of the nature of this case, it will be necessary to see the Deputy Minister who lives in Mecca.

The Ministry told us that they had no candidates for scholarship for the American University of Beirut. When our Division found a good candidate, working for the Ministry of Finance, he went to the Ministry of Health to discuss this scholarship. The Ministry claimed it could pay only 500 Riyals to this man, who was getting 600 as an interpreter, so the deal almost fell through. However, the man went at his own expense to A.U.B. and states he was accepted. He has returned and now the two Ministries are agreeing to solve the problem, and the man may yet go to A.U.B. This incident shows the need of better personnel management in the Ministry and the establishment of a pay scale that will attract desirable young Saudis.

Program Development

The Mission received a target figure for the fiscal year 1954 and now attempts are being made to divide it up by divisions. By the time a firm final budget is received the year will be more than a quarter passed. At this late date it seems incredible that justifications have to be made and that now we must discuss with the Ministry what it will contribute to various projects under consideration. However, this procedure is made necessary because of a Mission policy of not discussing projects in much detail until the Division knows exactly what budget it has been allocated. This procedure makes it impossible to report reasonably accurate estimates of the Ministry's contributions as requested by TCA/W.

Because the Mission has not provided sufficient housing, it has been necessary to hold Miss Jeannette Potter in Baghdad. This Division has been paying her salary since July first.

The development of rural sanitation program suffered a setback when Mr. Neil Brinck was recalled because of an incident with his houseboy, in which a gun was involved.

Dr. Butler has continued his contacts with the WHO Malaria Control Team. He has also been working with the Ministry, leading toward a project agreement for the establishment of a public health laboratory.

Agreements and Requests

A. Agreements Executed - None.

B. Agreements under Current Negotiation

No action. Administration requiring that Division wait for the budget.

C. Implementation of Agreements

Refer to Operations Summary.

D. Requests - None.

Program Information

See attached copy of Mr. Skrinde's report. It gives some insight on how casual the Ministry regards diseases that can be prevented.

Technical Cooperation Program other than Point IV

Nothing to report.

Program Administration

A. It is rumored that another secretary is to arrive, but unfortunately two are leaving. Thus the secretarial situation gets worse instead of better.

There was a change in the position of Executive Officer, and next month there is to be a change in the position of Country Director.

There is still no news as to when either of the two vacancies for physicians will be filled.

DWFergusonro G. W. F.

Attachment -
Skrinde report

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
August 31, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: Rolf T. Ekfiels

RE: Monthly Report, August, 1953

During the past several weeks, the main concern has been the installation of temporary utilities at the Quarantine Station. On August 5, Mr. Akili and I discovered that the isolation cages were being used as wards for cases of contagious diseases from Jidda and Mecca. The buildings had been occupied for several days without water or electricity. However, the flushish type toilets had been in use; nevertheless, in the absence of a water carriage sewerage system, the insect and fly problems were considerable. Twelve cases of smallpox and sixteen of meningitis were being treated on our first day there. The doctor in charge, Dr. Ibni Tawfiq, asked that we do what we could to alleviate the situation.

The water reservoirs at the Quarantine Station consist of 100,000 gallons underground and a 50,000 gallon elevated tank. A two inch feed line (owned by Amar Construction Company) starting as this size ends as a 3/4 inch pipe at the 100,000 gallon tank. Thus the flow from the city main is about 200 gallons per hour. During the past few months the large tank has gradually been filling so that it was full three weeks ago. Mr. Akili and I had a seven (7) horsepower Wisconsin motor and a Berkeley pump installed to pump into the elevated tank from the underground reservoir. After several repeat jobs on the water line, we were finally able to pump into the elevated tank at a greater rate than it leaked out into the sand. I supplied about twenty (20) gallons of gasoline at first, but now Akili is furnishing fuel for both the pump and the electric generator.

Since no power from Jeddah Electric is available at the Quarantine Station, it was necessary to install a temporary 2.2 Kw generator at the hospital. We discovered that no underground electrical system between buildings existed. The buildings have no fuse boxes, and a good deal of the wiring is defective. As a temporary measure, we ran wires along the ground from the generator to the six buildings being used. The system works quite satisfactorily for the present.

As stated in Iqbal's report to this office, midnight have contained in the devious four people died yesterday, and more still if the cause until mental instructions could be obtained. The Ministry will not allow these people to be buried in the regular cemeteries near Jidda. I have been asked to locate a cemetery near the quarantine station, but have been no place to

comply as yet. It is significant to note that as many as twelve smallpox cases were being treated at one time, but none were reported in the Weekly Summary of Epidemiological Intelligence. The smallpox patients were "helpful" in installing the electrical system in their wards, no effort being made to keep them confined to their beds.

On August 30, I discovered that a group of Bedu have found a fairly reliable source of drinking water just outside the Quarantine Station fence. Their well is located fifteen feet from the septic tank serving the station. The supply should increase considerably as the hospital expands.

On August 4 a letter on the Quarantine Station equipment to be purchased by TOA was sent to TOA/Washington. On August 6 a letter was directed to Dr. Anwar Hashem asking for a definite statement describing the electrical power to be available at the Quarantine Station. Dr. Fair showed me a letter to him from Mr. G. A. Tachopo, Jeddah Electric, on the estimate of the power needs. The letter stated that five air cooled diesel generators would be required, each of 100 KW capacity. The estimated breakdown of the requirements are:

Item	Min.	Max.
General lighting	150 KW	200 KW
Street lighting	10.5	10.5
Fence lighting	10.2	10.2
Air conditioning	47	49
Fans	20	40
Ice factory	23	23
Laundry	5	5
Deep freeze	40	40
Water pump	4.5	10
X-ray equipment	2	2.5
Repair shop	2.5	3
Radio equipment	1.5	2
	316.2 KW	395.2 KW

A reply to the August 6 letter on electric power has been received.

Several inquiries have been made as to the possible use of Jidda water for the steam boilers. The Natural Resources Division reports that following chemical analysis of Jidda tap water:

Total hardness	300 ppm
Ca	80
Mg	24
Na (plus K)	63
HCO_3	229
Cl	146
SO_4	40
pH	7.8
Tot. Dis. Sol.	582 ppm

It would

It would appear that such water would not be difficult to treat for the removal of scale forming ions. However, Mr. Stanton of Aramco, Jidda, stated that the water cannot be treated by Zeolite softening and that distillation is required. Aramco, Jidda, uses distilled water for all radiators and boilers. On the other hand, Mr. Hatch at SAMS uses no treatment on the water for his diesel generators, and Mr. Hix at the Jeddah Electric plant treats Jidda water successfully with an Elgin Water Softener operating on the sodium cycle.

Because of the conflicting reports, it would be well to make a number of tests in the Natural Resources Laboratory. It would seem that the Ca and Mg could be removed by Zeolite, but if not, it may be possible to reduce the Ca to about 40 ppm and remove the Mg completely by excess lime treatment.

During the week of August 14 - 21, a visit was made to Dhahran to purchase a TCA food order and to confer with Aramco on boilers and their health program. I spent considerable time there with Mr. A. John Horn, their chief Sanitary Engineer. I also visited their engineering division and discussed the boiler situation with Mr. W. R. Fallenbach. Mr. Fallenbach estimated from my description that 1500 pounds of steam per hour would be required. He suggested a Scotch Marine type boiler, which is fire tube, as opposed to the standard water tube type. He said that a fire tube boiler, although perhaps less efficient than the water tube type, would be much more simple in operation and would be suitable for a highly mineralized water such as the Jidda supply without treatment. He suggested in particular the Steamaster Automatic Boiler Company, which puts out a packaged unit, Steamaster Scotch Marine Model 900 Boilers.

Size	Cost (less burner)	Steam Gen./Hr.	Ship. Wt.
20 hp	$2295	690 lb.	4200 lb.
35	2975	862	4750
35	3550	1207	5340
50	4490	1725	6700

Steamaster is located at 5819 Compton Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California.

Other reliable companies are Babcock and Wilcox Company of Barberton, Ohio, and Combustion Engineering Superheater Inc. of 200 Madison Avenue, New York City.

RSSkrinderna (typed 9/3/53)

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 5, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dorsey, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. V. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report - July 1953

Critique

With the arrival of two technicians, the division has a better chance of getting something started. One has already been assigned to the Ministry of Health to work on the Qurayniya Station project. This is the first time that a technician has been assigned to the TCA to work on a part of one of the Ministries. It is expected that the second technician will soon be assigned to the Ministry of Health.

It seems to be a Mission policy to oppose the redrafting of the Health Program Agreement to make it an obligating document and to establish a joint fund for operations. This policy is seriously handicapping the operations of the division, allows the GoS to continue to hope for a capital investment on projects, and will allow TCA and GoS regulations on financing a project to retard the project considerably. Unless this policy is changed to conform with TCA instructions in Circular 238 dated February 20, 1953, the operation of the division will be greatly restricted.

Operation Summary

A. Progress

Mr. Sarlucia has been assigned to the Ministry of Health to carry out TCA's responsibilities set forth in the Qurayniya Project Agreement regarding the building for disinfection. Plans and specifications for the autoclaves and boilers are being prepared.

B. Local Participation

Discussions were held with the Ministry regarding the completion of facilities for power and water at the Qurayniya station.

C. Training

The Ministry stated that they had no one to nominate as a candidate for scholarships to the American University of Beirut for the coming year.

Progress Development

As Dr. Adler has been in close contact with the malaria control team of the World Health Organization getting useful background information, it is planned to have Dr. Adler develop a program of parasitological and entomological investigations, especially in the Aqba. It first, he will specialize in malaria and bilharzia. If investigations warrant the establishment of control efforts, recommendations will be made to the Ministry of Health. During these investigations, it is proposed to assign Dr. Adler to the Ministry of Health where it is hoped he may help establish a section of the public health laboratory for identification of these diseases, this to be a part of a general public health laboratory.

Mr. Gorlach, Dr. Princk and Dr. Adler have made brief field investigations in Wadi Fatima and Wadi Dulaim to collect information for establishing a rural public health program in these areas, especially if it is decided to decided to carry out a rural development program in these vacts instead of Wadi Fiwal in the late there after investigations thus far indicate a need for further study. It is obvious that a public health program in Wadi Fiwal at this time is questionable.

The present Health Program Agreement is not an obligating document and does not provide for the establishment of a Joint Fund. Circular 73 dated February 20, 1953, urged that all program agreements be made obligating documents using either the "cooperative service" or "Joint Fund" method of operation. Steps were taken both with the Ministry and within the Mission to renegotiate the program agreement so that it is a more firm footing, and make it similar to most of the health programs in other countries. If this were done first, we would know exactly what to expect in the way of assistance from our Ministry. Secondly, we probably would not request projects beyond the financial limits of the Joint Fund. Thirdly, we could contribute the share of the program which it has not been up to the present time. However, the Acting Country Director has entered into tentative talks with the Ministry of Health by changes in the present program agreement. These talks will be staged in spite of the fact that I sincerely believe that this policy will destroy my possibility of developing a successful working health program.

Country clearance was given the Public Health Officer, recently for the Universal - Child Health Project even though the agreement has been signed because we are awaiting a budget. The granting of country clearance to this Officer was contrary to the latter's wishes, but the time because his services had to be accepted immediately as he here, then a waiting my arrival delay his arrival.

Discussions were held with the Ministry at which time it was suggested that a National Advisory Health Council be established by the Ministry of Health to assist the Ministry of Health develop a plan for health program. The suggestion was received with little enthusiasm.

Arrangements and requests

4. **Arrangements requested** - None.

5. **Arrangements under Current Legislation**

No action - awaiting the budget.

6. **Implementation of arrangements**

Refer to Operation Memory.

7. **Requests**

A verbal request was received from the Ministry of Health again asking for assistance in obtaining medical books, periodicals and literature. No action was taken on previous requests for assistance in establishing a medical library in the Ministry of Health because of advice received from the Ambassador and the Acting Country Director.

Program Information - None.

Technical Cooperation Program other than Point IV

1. Dr. Jawad Amarin of the Amilla Quarantine Service visited Jidda to observe Saudi Arabian quarantine practices during the Hajj. Our division made all of the arrangements and escorted him during his stay here.

2. Dr. Hanif has been appointed Chief of UNO program in Saudi Arabia and advisor to the Minister of Health on public health administration.

Project Administration

The Jidda Electric Company informed the Mission that it could not furnish electricity to the eight "villas" for the next seven months. The Mission asked Mr. Brown to install the diesel generator purchased from Germany so that these villas could have power part of the time. Permission was granted for Mr. Brown to undertake this work, but he warned that it was out of the question to expect this generator to operate very long, as a 24-hour basis, and that it would be absolutely necessary to hire personnel to operate this generator.

Air-conditioning units operating in quarters occupied by members of this division have been giving considerable difficulty recently because of lack of maintenance. To get repair work done this time of year is practically impossible. These problems would be eliminated if adequate funds were supplied.

An relief in in sight to solve the critical shortage of secretarial help.

Attachment: G.W.P.

Health reports

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: G. V. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Monthly Program Summary - June, 1953

Criticism

No contacts were had with the Ministry of Health until the end of this month for several reasons - 1) It was the last half of Ramadan when Government offices were only open a couple of hours in the evening. 2) Many of the officials of the Ministry were out of town. 3) Most important was the fact that the Secretary General refused to discuss anything with us until a decision was reached concerning the Project Agreement for the Quarantine Station. On June 18, TCA/WA finally received approval for the Agreement and a supplemental allocation of $100,000 for this Project. However, the signing of the Agreement had to wait for the revisions made by TCA/W and the notification of allotment. TCA/W's final allocation was for $50,000. The Agreement was modified to provide that $50,000 will be subject to expenditure on the date of signature and the balance, not to exceed $50,000, as funds become available. Agreement was signed June 29, 1953.

Important delays in receiving approval of this Project have been caused by the cloudy financial status of the Mission. Mr. J. Carney Howell, Chief Controller of TCA was here and it is hoped that future projects will not be delayed because of the financial situation.

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

(a) Programs

The Quarantine Station Agreement was signed. This was the first Project Agreement to be signed. The conditions under which it was signed (a boycott by the Saudis) leads one to believe that little good will was created by the signing.

(b) Local Participation

None

(c) Problems

None

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Nothing

AGREEMENTS AND REQUESTS

(a) Agreements Executed

The Quarantine Station Agreement signed.

(b) Agreements Under Current Negotiation

No action - Same as last month.

(c) Implementation of Agreements

Nothing

(d) Requests

None

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Nothing

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMS OTHER THAN POINT IV

U. S. Public Health Service asked us to arrange with the Ministry of Health for the visit of Dr. Jesus Azurin of the Manila Quarantine Service for the purpose of observation and learning about practices in Saudi Arabia. A request to grant permission for Dr. Azurin's visit has been forwarded to the proper authorities but approval has as yet not been given.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Country clearance was given for Mrs. Neil Brinck by cable on April 11. On May 22 we cabled for information regarding ETA of Mrs. Brinck. On June 1, the Division of International Health of the Public Health Service wrote that Mrs. Brinck was not at address listed at Division. Mr. Brinck asserts that proper address was left with the Division. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that these experiences are extremely detrimental to morale of employees.

With an increase in the number of technicians, the need for additional secretarial help becomes more acute, but still no news of additional secretarial help.

This Division cannot help but be affected by the extremely low morale of the entire Mission. It does not seem that morale can sink much lower. It is hoped that we have reached the darkness before the dawn. Time alone will tell.

File I
Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

June 3, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA

SUBJECT: Monthly Program Summary - May 1953

Critique

The Secretary General came to our offices and made a strong plea for us to arrive at a decision on the Ministry's request for assistance on the quarantine station. If TCA could not or would not help on this project, the Ministry wanted to know soon so that other plans could be made because it was absolutely necessary to finish the station as soon as possible.

The Chief of the Division was called to Geneva to attend a meeting of representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government, WHO, and PHS to discuss the quarantine station. Final agreement there was the same as proposed by this division three months ago. However, now funds are not available for this project unless permission is received to cancel the purchase of medical supplies for the Asir. In addition, TCA/W's approval on decision reached in Geneva has not been received yet. Therefore, no answer can be given SAG's request for a decision on this project. SAG refuses to discuss any other project until a decision is reached. Hence the sum total of progress this month is again zero.

Operations Summary

(a) Progress

(1) Representatives of SAG, WHO, PHS, and TCA met in Geneva and reached agreement on the type and size of equipment to be installed in the building for disinfecting at the quarantine station. However, approval has not been received from TCA/W to sign this project agreement.

(2) SAG refuses to discuss any other project agreement until decision is reached on the quarantine station project agreement.

(Monthly Program Summary, May 1953, Health and Sanitation Division)

(b) Local Participation

Since there are no projects signed, there has naturally been no country participation.

(c) Training

No action.

Program Development

The Ministry of Health refuses to discuss anything until TCA comes to a decision on the quarantine station.

Agreements and Requests

(a) Agreements Executed

None.

(b) Agreements under Current Negotiation

No new action - same as last month.

(c) Implementation of Agreements

Nothing.

(d) Requests

None.

Program Information

Nothing.

Technical Cooperation Programs other than Point 4

(a) Dr. Noller from the WHO Regional Office visited TCA's offices and made an inspection trip of the quarantine station. It is believed that he was here as to tuberculosis consultant.

(b) Dr. Daggey from ARAMCO visited our offices and invited us to come to Dhahran to inspect health work carried on by ARAMCO. He was in Jidda to discuss the Ministry of Health participation in the malaria control program carried on by ARAMCO. He listed examples of various

people doing health work without the Ministry of Health knowing about it and urged the Minister to call a meeting to coordinate these efforts. TCA heartily endorses this idea.

Program Administration

No comments will be made concerning these difficulties because previous remarks have brought no change in the situation. Suffice to say that there has been no improvement. In fact the TCA/W's proposed budget for FY-54 repudiates the health program agreement and in so doing multiplies our difficulties of operation.

GWFerguson:djh

FILE 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

May 2, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Monthly Program Summary - April, 1953

Critique

The Secretary General of the Ministry of Health called at our office to say he was a messenger from the Minister of Health, who asked that TCA withdraw the Health and Sanitation Division because it seemed evident that we would not or could not help in any projects which the Ministry of Health was interested in. Following a meeting with the Minister of Health and the Secretary General, this request was held in abeyance. However, our status here is still uncertain because no projects agreeable to the Ministry of Health have been signed, and no work has been started by this division. We are still awaiting permission from TCA/Washington to sign a project agreement for the strengthening of the quarantine services of the Ministry of Health. Much preliminary paper work has been accomplished on four major projects, but the net result for actual work done this month is zero. Time is running out for the Health and Sanitation Division. We must acquiesce to some of the demands of the Ministry of Health if we hope to gain time and to modify the Ministry of Health's requests to more nearly meet American public health practices.

Operations Summary

(a) Progress

(1) TCA/Washington has approved a project agreement for the assignment of a Public Health Nurse to supervise and organize nursing activities in a maternal and child health clinic to be established in Jidda by the Ministry of Health. However, our liaison Officer advises that this be held in abeyance until one of the major projects requested by the Ministry of Health has been signed.

(2) Finally the Ministry of Health is now sending us weekly health statistics. This had been requested by us several weeks ago.

(3) Dr. Bevis

(3) Dr. Bevis from TCA/Jordan was here for consultation on the request of the Ministry of Health for assistance in establishing a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines.

(4) The project agreement for the strengthening of the quarantine services is held up awaiting the decision of the U. S. Public Health Service and the World Health Organization regarding the type of equipment to be installed in the building to be used for disinfecting. This decision is necessary in order to estimate the amount of money needed for this project. Because it takes so long to start any project, and there is so much paper work involved, it has been decided to carry on a demonstrational rural sanitation project in an area near Jidda without requesting the Ministry of Health to contribute at this time. It is anticipated that after work has started that a joint fund agreement will be drawn up and presented to the Ministry of Health in an effort to get the Saudis to contribute to this project.

(b) Local Participation

Since we have no projects signed, there has naturally been no country participation.

(c) Training

No action.

Program Development

Further planning is practically useless until we sign some project agreements and start producing. The Ministry of Health does not want more planning and talking -- it wants some action.

Agreements and Requests

(a) Agreements Executed

None.

(b) Agreements under Current Negotiation

(1) Project agreement to strengthen the quarantine services and to enhance the public health program of the Ministry of Health has been sent to Washington for approval. The Ministry of Health has given verbal approval of this project.

(2) Project agreement for the assignment of a Chief Public

Health

Health Nurse to supervise and organize nursing activities in a maternal and child health clinic in Jidda has been approved by TCA/Washington and now awaits signing. However, this is being held up on the advice of our Liaison Officer.

(3) Project agreement for the expansion of the immunization program has been rewritten and will be sent to Washington for approval. The Saudis have given verbal approval of this project.

(4) Demonstrational project for the construction of sanitary facilities and protection of water supplies in villages in the Jidda area is being held up for the time being, but work on this idea will be started soon because it is believed demonstrations can be carried on under the country agreement.

(c) Implementation of Agreements

As no project agreements have been signed, there has been no implementation.

(d) Requests

The Ministry of Health has stopped asking for help until we agree to assist them on some of their previous requests.

Program Information

No comment.

Technical Cooperation Programs other than Point 4

This office does not know of any new projects being carried on by other organizations.

Program Administration

This division still does not have adequate personnel. We have been in operation six months and so far only one other person besides the Chief has reported for duty. The secretarial help for the entire Mission is still inadequate.

We have received information that personnel for the Asir project will be contracted for. Therefore, the Country Director requested that this division reduce one job from its personnel pattern.

TCA/Washington still gives incorrect information concerning the housing

situation

situation here. The giving of this incorrect information does not add to the morale of newly arrived technicians, especially when they find that in order to live in Mission-furnished quarters they must go on the open market and buy six to seven hundred dollar's worth of household incidentals which they left in the United States on advice of TCA/Washington.

TCA/Saudi Arabia
GWFerguson:djh

F-1
Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

April 1, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Monthly Program Summary - March, 1953

Critique

The Ministry of Health has appointed Dr. Akram Shouman as our contact man with the Ministry of Health. Since his office is in Jidda, this appointment has facilitated our dealings with the Ministry.

The entire proposed health program has been seriously handicapped this month because the Ministry of Health believed that we would present a project agreement for equipping the disinfecting building of the quarantine station for signature by them and TCA. Unfortunately, we have not received approval from Washington to sign this agreement. As a result, the Ministry does not wish to discuss our undertaking any other projects until this agreement has been signed.

Operations Summary

a. Progress

Visits were made at the water system for Jidda and basic information was collected. It is hoped that we may assist the Water Commission in future planning for the city.

A system of newspaper clipping was instituted. Now we are able to have a file on all health news published in the local papers. As a result, we learned that the Ministry of Health was accepting bids for the construction of a new hospital in Jidda. Since their attitude is that TCA should be concerned only with projects in which TCA money is advanced, we seldom are told of any health plans to which we are not contributing financially.

A program agreement has been prepared which calls for the assigning of a public health nurse to the Ministry for organizing and supervising nursing activities in a maternal and child health clinic to be established in Jidda. We have cabled for permission to sign this agreement but have received no answer as yet.

Investigated a rumor that there was an epidemic of smallpox in Jidda. The Ministry finally admitted that there were a "few" more case than they normally experience during this season. It was stated that they did not consider it worth while notifying International authorities of this epidemic. (This item is quite descriptive of their attitude on public health.)

We still have not received lists published weekly containing health statistics. Therefore, we are now receiving discarded copies from the Embassy.

Pictures were taken of the quarantine station and forwarded to Washington.

A list of books printed in English, French and Arabic, covering the subject of public health is being prepared so that we may answer the request of the Ministry of Health for assistance in establishing a health librery.

Several members of the Regional Office of the World Health Organization at Alexandria, Egypt, visiting Saudi Arabia, stopped at our office for conferences. We attended a dinner party given by the Minister of Health in honor of Dr. Shousha, who is Regional Director of the WHO.

b. Local Participation

Since we have no projects signed (still awaiting approval from Washington for two of the projects), there has naturally been no country participation.

c. Training

No action.

Program Development

In cooperation with the World Health Organization, we are suggesting that the Saudi Arabian Government establish a National Health Advisory Council on which WHO and TCA will have representation.

Agreements and Requests

a. Agreements Executed

None.

b. Agreements Under Current Negotiation

1. Establishment of a Public Health Laboratory at Jidda, which would include training of technicians, still awaits developments at the new Quarantine Station.

2. No action has been taken on the privy building program until the project agreements on the quarantine station and maternal and child health clinic are signed. This policy is in accordance with advice given us by the Liaison Officer.

3. The establishment of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines has received no action this month.

4. The project agreement for the establishment of a maternal and child health clinic has been prepared in final form after consultation with the Ministry of Health and, according to recent instructions, we have cabled TCA/W for permission to sign this agreement.

5. The project agreement for the completion of the building for disinfection at the new quarantine station still awaits TCA/W approval. We are daily receiving requests from the Ministry of Health as to why we have not signed this agreement.

c. Implementation of Agreements

As no project agreements have been signed, problems are covered in item b above.

d. Requests

A request was received from the Ministry of Health for assistance in establishing a medical library in Jidda. A list of books written in Arabic, English and French, on the subject of public health is being compiled for presentation to the Minister. The Ambassador and Country Director have advised that this "project" be handled very cautiously in view of past experiences in attempts to create libraries in Saudi Arabia.

Program Information

d. A monthly issue of Public Health Reports was sent to the Ministry, in addition to a copy of "Communicable Diseases in Man", a publication of the American Public Health Association.

Technical Cooperation Programs Other Than Point 4.

Dr. Shousha and Mr. Brooks of WHO's Regional Office at Alexandria visited our offices and discussed WHO's programs in Saudi Arabia and requested information on TCA health programs here. Both organizations agree that it would be wise to advise the Saudi Arabian Government to establish a National Health Advisory Council. It was felt that these discussions were extremely fruitful.

Program Administration

Mr. Neil Brinck arrived on March 31, and now the Division has two people.

A job description for the nurse to be assigned to the Ministry of Health for the Maternal and Child Health Clinic was written and forwarded to Washington.

Work on this program was held up partially due to lack of secretarial help, which is a universal problem in the entire Mission.

Visitors to the Office - Dr. A. T. Shousha, Regional Director, WHO, and Mr. Earl Brooks, Financial and Administration Officer of the WHO.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

RESTRICTED

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

March 1, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

FROM: Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Monthly Report - February, 1953.

341.41 Critique

(a) (1) The work was handicapped because the Secretary General of the Ministry of Health failed to meet with us after several requests were made for such a meeting. No explanation can be found for his action except he is dissatisfied with our attitude regarding the proposed laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines.

341.42 Summary

(a) Progress

(1) An official dinner was given in honor of HRH Prince Abdullah Faisal, Minister of Health, at which there were fourteen people present from the Ministry, World Health Organization, and the Mission.

(2) We have heard informally that the Ministry of Health plans to move most of its offices from Mecca to Jidda in the near future. If so, it will greatly assist us in communicating with the Ministry.

(3) A project for the completion of the disinfecting building at the new quarantine station was discussed and steps were taken leading to a project agreement. The government has spent 10,000,000 riyals and has allocated 2,000,000 more. TCA's contribution will be $100,000 or less.

(4) We are

(4) We are still awaiting for personnel requested months ago. Malaria control supplies including transportation requested October 2, 1952, have not arrived yet.

(b) Local Participation

(1) No projects signed - No country participation yet.

(c) Training

(1) The Ministry has submitted the names of three young doctors whom the Ministry wishes to receive extra training, but no applications have been received as yet.

3b1.b3 Program Development

None

3b1.b4 Agreements and Requests

(a) Agreements Executed

(1) None

(b) (c) Agreements Under Current Negotiation

(1) "Establishment of a Public Laboratory at Jidda Which Would Include Training of Technicians" is being delayed in order to see if it can be included in the new quarantine station.

(2) The privy building program is not being pushed by us because of lack of personnel, nor by the government because of lack of interest.

(3) "The Establishment of a Laboratory for the Manufacture of Vaccines" is not being pushed by TCA because of lack of interest. We are awaiting the submission of rough plans for the building for study and comments.

(4) The project

(4) The project agreement for "The Establishment of a Maternal and Child Health Clinic" was submitted to the government because of interest shown by the Chief of the Division of Preventive Medicine of the Ministry.

This project is being held up because we have not been able to obtain a meeting with the Secretary General to discuss this and other items.

(5) The project agreement for the "Completion of the Building for Disinfectation at the New Quarantine Station" has been submitted to the government for comments.

(d) Requests

A request was received for assistance in completing the disinfecting building at the new quarantine station.

3.1.65 Program Information

(a) The January issue of the Public Health Reports of the Public Health Service was forwarded as usual to the Secretary General of the Ministry.

3.1.66 Technical Cooperation Programs Other Than Point 4

(1) The World Health Organization continues to have three teams here: (1) quarantine advisor, (2) malaria control, (3) venereal disease control.

3.1.67 Program Administration

(1) Lack of personnel (technicians and secretarial) still hampers the program.

(2) An interpreter was hired and for expected month 1.

(3) Temporary

(3) Temporary arrangements were made whereby immunizations for TCA staff members could be obtained at the Lebanese Hospital and certified at the Government Hospital. The Ministry of Health had decreed that all immunization for travel should be obtained at the Government Hospital.

(4) After waiting three weeks to have my furniture cleared from Customs by the embassy, I had it cleared and delivered in two days.

(5) Two days were spent to obtain proper location of house around apartment house. Work has been held up at least a month waiting for this information.

(6) Visitors to the Office:

(a) Dr. Sabry El Gar, ex-Public Labour from U.S.A.

(b) Dr. L. Neal, Director of Laboratories of Egypt.

Joseph L. Vaughan
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

Technical Cooperation Administration
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM January 26, [illegible]

TO: John A. Dunaway
Acting T. S. Director

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Monthly Report - January, [illegible]

I. General Summary

Work progressed slowly due to many factors, namely lack of personnel, including technicians, secretaries and translators. In fact the Chief of the Division is still the only person here and he spent considerable time supervising plumbers, masons, carpenters and laborers repairing the apartment house where four families are now living.

One may work in the office more comfortably now without being bothered by a "million flies" because the Mission installed screens in the windows — a welcome improvement.

A visit was paid to the [illegible] for the purpose of getting acquainted with the garbage and refuse problem, drainage problem and water supply system.

Because the program in general is just getting underway, the Country Director advised against the Chief of the Division going to the Health Meeting of TCA and WHO being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

II. [illegible]

None

III. Projects Proposed

Under the Health [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that if TCA does not assist in this Project [illegible] [illegible] refused.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

3. Equipment for the following:
   (a) A Public Health Laboratory for Jidda
   (b) A Laboratory for the Manufacture of Vaccines at Taif
   (c) A Public Health Center at Riyadh similar to an Egyptian Rural Health Unit.

V. Status of Proposed Projects

(1) Copy of a letter received -

"Returned herewith are the Draft Agreements of Scheme No. 1 and 2. After they were studied carefully, it appears that these programmes do not achieve the Ministry's goals.
Our requirements were sent to you under cover of letter No. 2786 of January 6, 1953. You may carry out any of these suggestions, but the most priority is given to establishment of a laboratory for the preparation of anti-smallpox vaccine, etc."

/s/ Secretary General.

Later during a meeting with the Minister, he said that the laboratory was most important but the other projects would also be carried out. So it looks as if we are almost ready to bargain.

The Proposed Agreement No. 1, was rewritten to eliminate some of the objectionable features.

VI. Status of Signed Projects

No definite action on the Rural Development Project will be taken until quarters are provided. Effort is being made to obtain an Arabic speaking doctor.

VII. Difficulties Experienced

1. Again lack of personnel must be cited. At present the Mission is in the process of hiring an interpreter-translator for the Division.

2. An Entomologist assigned to the Agriculture Division became mentally ill and was difficult to handle. For five days, before he was sent to Dhahran, our work was hampered.

3. One week was spent on 'practical sanitary engineering' in eliminating health hazards in the Mission apartment house.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

December 19, 1952.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John Dunning, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

THRU: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health Division

RE: Monthly Report of Health & Sanitation Division, December 1952

1. General Summary

The Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division reported for duty November 27, and began getting acquainted with the job. After some delays, arrangements were made to meet the Minister of Health; and after that, contacts were made with the Secretary General, Chief Quarantine Officer, Health Director for Taif and Jidda. Visits were made to the three private hospitals and three government hospitals in Jidda and two in Taif, and the Quarantine Station now under construction in Jidda.

The Ministry of Health has not understood the difference between T.C.A. and U.S.A. Naturally they are more interested in capital investment than technical aid.

The World Health Organization has three teams or units here, a venereal disease team located at Mecca, a malaria control team located in Jidda, and a quarantine advisor who has just arrived. Contacts have been made with the last two.

When the General Secretary was asked whether any thought had been given to training female nurses, to my surprise he said that it was a very difficult problem but that it was believed that orphan girls may be used as trainees. This hardly will be repeated again later.

Three Egyptian doctors here all expressed the opinion that the Ministry of Health could be raised into a public health ministry, but it would take some coaching.

[illegible]
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO: [illegible] Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: [illegible] Chief, Public Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: [illegible] to the Jidda Water Supply System

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] In the line is sufficient to furnish water to meet the [illegible] where the building is directly connected to the distribution system. This is necessary because the line from the reservoir is, now, not a greater carrying capacity than the one to the reservoir from the springs.

There is a chlorine chlorinator installed at the reservoir, and chlorine is fed into the reservoir at the rate of .25 ppm. This equals to approximately half a ton a day for the flow of 2,000 gallons which is the carrying capacity of the line from the springs to the reservoir.

The engineer has on hand a record of chemical analyses made on this supply, but I ascertained that W. [illegible] was the sole analyst and he died in the fall. The engineer informed me that W. [illegible] of the Central Laboratory ran bacteriological analyses on the water supply from time to time. After looking at the laboratory equipment in the capital, I question whether satisfactory bacteriological analyses have ever been run on this supply.

[illegible]

The new system collects water from three springs further up each valley and it is estimated that the total supply will be approximately three million gallons a day. The new line is also made of transite and varies in diameter from 14 to 20 inches. The various elevations were the controlling factors in the pipe design. A collecting system, including a small sedimentation basin, was designed for each spring but it cannot will not be built because of lack of funds. There will be a break pressure tank at Elevator 23 as before. The new line will parallel the old one eventually all the way to Hidden. It is the wish of the engineer to eliminate any connection to this line other to serving at Hidden, and he is under pressure to allow several users to obtain the water for their property located along the main line. The engineer response has not resolved revolution to construct a three million gallon reservoir at Elevator 14 and an elevated tank of 50,000 gallons at Elevator 3.

I believe that the work will be completed at the end of 1974 if all goes well, but it seems that equipment is being ordered [illegible], therefore it is not sure that this deadline can be met.

It is interesting to note that there are no Saudis employed, other than common laborers, who will be able to understand the system and carry on if and when the Italians leave.

It is our hope question in the future to encourage a more complete distribution system in Jidda, to institute bacteriological analyses on a routine basis, to increase the amount of chlorine in an effort to reduce contamination, and to have residual chlorine tests run on a routine basis so that the amount of chlorine in the distribution system will be known at almost all times. It also is hoped that some day we may be able to discuss with the authorities how this system is financed in an effort to learn more about it and to make recommendations. In addition, the increase in water consumption in Jidda will increase the need for a satisfactory sewage collection and disposal system. Again, it is obvious that financing will be one of the major roadblocks in obtaining the goal.

[redacted] 00: File 3 Public Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. Robert S. Kennedy

RE: Observations re Public Health and Sanitation During Trip to Dhahran

During my trip to the Hasa area from Dhahran, I had occasion to have several discussions with Dr. Mohamad Ali Shawaf, Inspector for the Ministry of Health.

He advised me that the Crown Prince had ordered the construction of seven new hospitals in the Hasa area; that his particular purpose in being in the Hasa area was to make a survey and determine the best locations for these hospitals, their size, and other related factors. Also, he stated that the Crown Prince had asked him to make recommendations for public health and sanitation improvements.

I advised Dr. Shawaf of the presence of Mr. Ferguson in Saudi Arabia and the purpose of his presence. Dr. Shawaf expressed great interest in the work of TCA in this field and requested that I talk to Mr. Ferguson about the above-referred to work in Hasa and that Dr. Shawaf would like to have Mr. Ferguson visit the Hasa area during his presence in Hasa and make a joint survey of the area and joint recommendations.

Dr. Shawaf, I believe, is deeply interested in TCA activities in the field of public health and sanitation. He appeared to be a very sincere man and vitally interested in his work. His recognition by the Crown Prince in asking him to undertake this task in Hasa should not be overlooked. I gather that Dr. Shawaf has fairly close relationship with the Crown Prince.

Whether or not acceptance of this offer of Dr. Shawaf by TCA would create difficulties in relations between TCA and the Ministry of Health is not known to me by reason of my lack of knowledge as to the relations of the people within the Ministry of Health.

RS: [illegible]
[illegible]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

December 22, 1952.

TO: Mr. John Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Taif

Dr. Mohamed Ghashwaji, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, arranged a trip to Taif for the purpose of inspecting the site of a central laboratory which the Ministry is proposing as a joint project with TCA.

We left December 13, at 5:30 a.m. and made good time to the Mecca bypass, which is nothing more than a trail which leads up dry river beds and across the desert. If one is lucky, he may follow the tracks of a previous car before they sand over. There were several trails intersecting ours, and the driver who was to have known the way got us lost three times. In places a jeep or a power wagon is the only car that could get through the sand. The "road" from Mecca to Taif is one continuous "wash board." A jeep must be good because ours was in one piece when we returned. However, we arrived at Taif at 2:00 p.m. in good order, but very dusty after flying only one flat.

Dr. Ghashwaji and Dr. Abdul Khalah bey Alabarahi, Director of the Maternity Hospital of Mecca met us. He is an Egyptian who has been assigned here by his government for two years. He appeared to be very progressive and public health minded. He reminded us several times I must press these people to undertake public health programs. He informed us that he has strongly urged the Ministry to establish a school for female nurses. When the Ministry complained that no girls could be found for such training, Dr. Alabarahi suggested the use of slave girls now being used as household servants for the ladies. Dr. Alabarahi is sure that the ladies are ready for real progress if we are patiently persistent.

After showing us and dinner we all inspected the civilian hospital. It was in an old building, and the equipment was scarce and in poor condition. This hospital could hardly be referred, that is it was a very unsanitary civil rating hotel.

The following

The following is a list of doctors assigned to the Taif health district when I was in Arabia. The District Health Director is in charge of all health work including hospitals, outpatient clinics, and public health programs if they exist.

Dr. Ibram Adham	Director of Taif District
Dr. Said Tawakkobia	Surgeon
Dr. Adel Murtafa	T.B. (Egyptian)
Dr. Ahmed Shalabi	General Medicine (Syrian)
Dr. Abdel Hamid Sadak	General Medicine
Dr. Gorray	Radiologist
Dr. Osman Rahal	General Medicine
Dr. Khairy Quabban	(retired, first director of health, Syrian)
Dr. Anwar Ghija	Private practice

Dr. Quabban explained that it was difficult to get men to become male nurses because of their status and because there was not a future in it. He would like to see a system established whereby after serving two or three years as a nurse the man would have an opportunity to study to be a doctor.

Later at the home of Dr. Quabban, I asked Dr. Shalabi if had any thought been given to the problem of training female nurses. He explained that it was very difficult, but that he believed that orphan girls could be used as student nurses. His remarks were very interesting, and this subject will be pursued further at another time.

Next day we inspected the location for the proposed laboratory site which is next to the hospital. There seem to be sufficient power in town, and the water supply is probably adequate, but of questionable sanitational quality.

quality. Frankly, I have some reservations about this project, but the Ministry believes it to be extremely important. It probably is a matter of national pride to manufacture sera, vaccines, and antitoxins here and be able to tell the world that the material is on hand in case of an epidemic occurring in the pilgrimage. It may be decided that it is worthwhile after further study, providing a basic public laboratory is included in the plans.

Dr. Ahmed Shalabi, a Syrian who has been in Arabia for seven years, was very friendly and wished us to return so he could talk about a public health program. He insisted that continued pressure must be put on the government to get it to have some program of preventive medicine.

The next day we all inspected the military hospital at Taif which was a very up-to-date hospital in comparison to the civilian hospital I saw. The Ministry of Health have no responsibility for this hospital.

We left at 12:30 after paying our respects to the Amir (Governor) and arrived at Jidda at 7:00 p.m., December 19, after again getting lost twice on the Mecca bypass.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
December 10, 1952

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. V. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Trip from Washington, D.C. to Jidda, Saudi Arabia

In accordance with my travel orders, I left Washington, D. C. November 7, 1952, and proceeded to Geneva, Switzerland to meet representatives of the World Health Organization and to discuss topics of mutual interest. Mr. Donald Hatchell, U. S. Representative to Special Agencies of the United Nations made arrangements for me to see Dr. Lutter, Assistant Director for Technical Assistance Programs. He explained that there was close cooperation with W.H.O. and Point IV on that level, but that in some areas especially in the field there had been some need for closer cooperation. He further explained how W.H.O. was now decentralizing its operations and that our work would tend to put us in contact with Dr. Shousha, the Director of the Regional Office in Alexandria. A cable was sent to the regional office informing them of my arrival.

While at W.H.O.'s offices, I had the opportunity to see Mr. Lawson Fisher, and Mr. Gilchrist who were working on special projects relating to malaria. I also saw Mr. Hart, sanitary-engineer, and Mr. T. Autsworth, public health educator.

While in Cairo awaiting transportation, I went out to the Army Research Unit and met Colonel Jonas who was in charge while Capt. Higgins was in the U.S. That afternoon there was a meeting of many Egyptian public health people including the Sub-Minister of Health Dr. Kishela, Chief of WHO in Egypt, and Mr. John Burell, sanitary engineer from the regional office of W.H.O. were also at the meeting.

Next I visited the regional office of W.H.O. at Alexandria where I met Dr. Shousha, the Director, and several of his staff. Dr. Shousha was very cordial and outlined his plans for their work. He felt that W.H.O. was developing a long range health program and that it would be desirable to have this with consideration of which we could contribute and recommend, supplies and equipment. He additionally referred to his three and regional level of assistance plans and programs of the

of the Saudi Arabian Government and W.H.O. I listened but made no comments except that I was trying not to have any preconceived ideas of what could or should be done in Arabia.

At the present time, there are two W.H.O. teams in Saudi Arabia:

1. A malaria control team which arrived about a year ago and composed of Dr. A.A. Shukri, Dr. A.A. Zahar and Dr. A.F. Tattal.

2. A VD team has just been sent, which is headed by Dr. Cherong.

The malaria team is located at Jidda, and the VD team at Mecca. In the near future it is expected that a chief quarantine officer and a bacteriologist will be sent for the quarantine stationjat the present time attempts are being made to obtain a public health administrator to be assigned to Saudi Arabia.

W.H.O. has given six scholarships to the Saudi Arabian Government for medical students to study in Egypt, but I understand that four of those have been discontinued because the students did not keep up in their studies.

Many of the W.H.O. consultants were on field trips, but I had the opportunity to meet the following:

1. Dr. Shousha, Director
2. Dr. V. Omar, Epidemiologist
3. Dr. Morin, Malariologist
4. Dr. Gatewill, Public Health Administrator

While in Cairo I stopped at the Rockefeller Foundation to see Dr. A.W. Sebinah. At the present time the Foundation is not doing any work in Saudi Arabia; however he was very interested to learn that the FOA station here was having a Health Division.

I went to Beirut at the suggestion of Dr. Tom Dark to visit the American University of Beirut, especially the new section dealing public health. At the present time there are three different groups receiving training: (1) nurses, (2) sanitarians, and (3) laboratory technicians. Dr. Khan is here W.H.O. in chief of this section and Dr. Nabil Bek is his assistant. Miss Margaret Mitchell is in charge of the nurses. Dr. De Abis, the sanitarians and Dr. Sotherlang the laboratory technicians. I had the opportunity to talk with the sanitarians for a short while and to discuss the need for sanitarians. Dr. Abis told me that many of the students have been doing work this year in Beirut that

There seemed to be much discussion as to what the role of this training was. This week's two-year course will be for the public health officer.

Ser. No.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Form No. 4

121 BEIROUTH 17/16 2 1345

FERGUSON TGA JIDDAH ARABIA

SAIA NASR ALRUMAIHI ACCEPTED PROVIDED POSSESSING HIGH SCHOLL CERTIFICATE REGRETTED

STOP

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N.B. THE GOVT. DOES NOT TAKE UPON ITSELF ANY RESPONSIBILITY ARISING FROM TELEGRAPHIC TREATMENT

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August 29, 1953

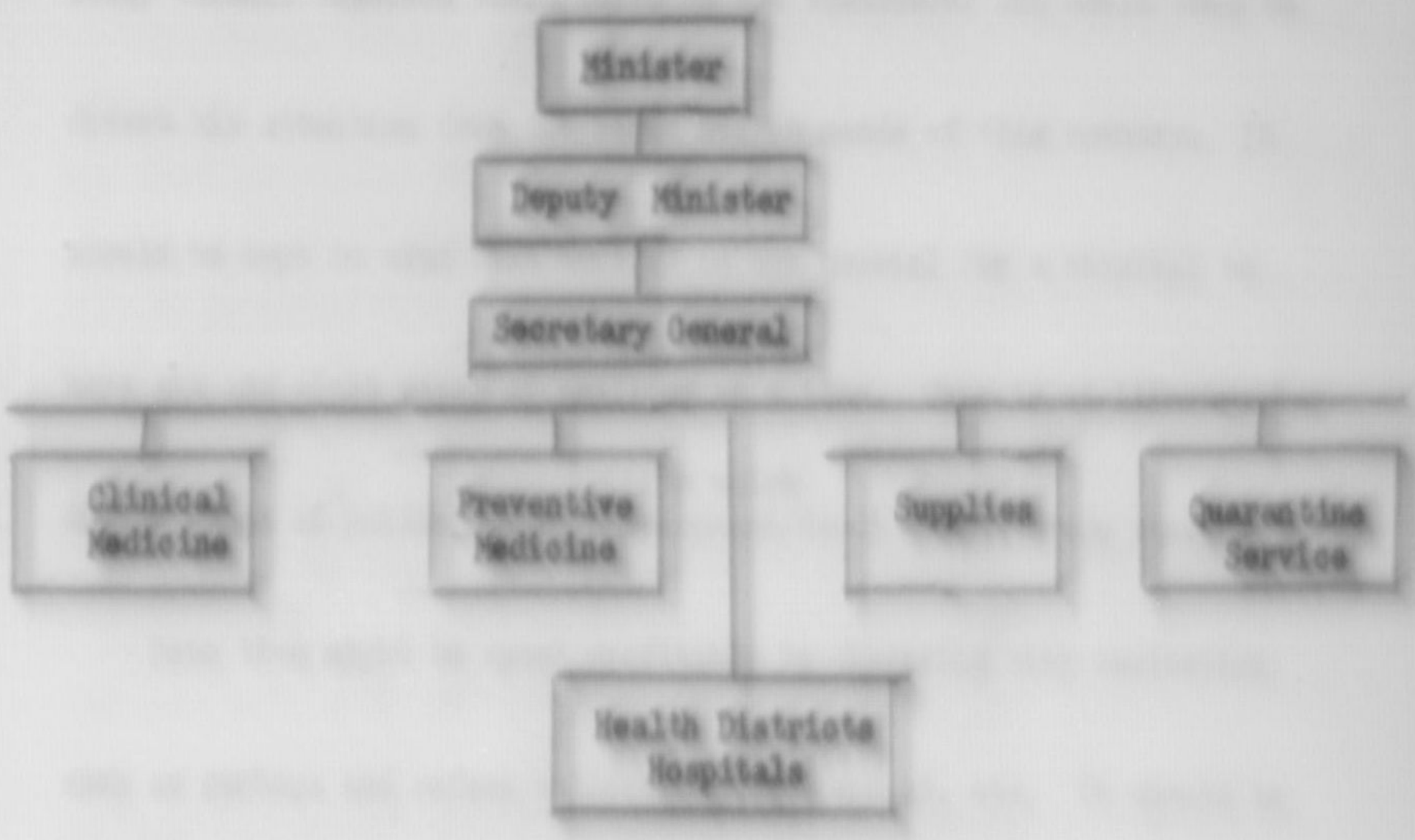
Mr. Ted Pierce,
Chief of Training,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Project Agreement "To Strengthen the Quarantine Services and to Enhance the Public Health Program of the Ministry of Health" states, "TCA will send a limited number of employees of the Quarantine Service to the United States to work with the United States Quarantine for a period of a few months, and to attend some of the field training courses given by the Communicable Disease Center of the U.S. Public Health Service."

It is our hope that the Quarantine Service can be developed and grow into an active public health organization. At the present time the Ministry of Health is primarily concerned with operating some so-called hospitals and has not shown much interest in public health.

The Ministry is organized as follows:



Dr. Anwar Hashem is Chief of the Quarantine Services. It seems highly desirable to give him a leader grant so that he may visit the United States for three or four months to observe quarantine practices and procedures of the U. S. Public Health Service. The Quarantine Service would be in a better position than we are to determine the length of time which would be necessary for this work and the location of the stations to be observed.

In addition, he should visit some city and districts health department while in the area of preventive health work undertaken. It should be borne in mind that Saudi Arabia has a long way to go in health activities and the program he observes should be related to the

elimination of communicable diseases. For him to observe programs to study chronic diseases would serve no use whatsoever and would tend to divert his attention from the basic health needs of this country. It should be kept in mind that here it is not unusual for a hospital to have six and eight cases of smallpox at a time. This is an illustration of the stage of public health development in which Saudi Arabia finds itself.

Some time might be spent profitably in observing city sanitation such as garbage and refuse collection and disposal, etc. It should be kept in mind that the cities here are not very large; one hundred thousand being about the largest.

It might be wise for him to go to the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, but he should not be enrolled in any of the field training courses because they probably would not be suitable for him.

In addition, it is desired to give Dr. Akram Ihsan, Chief of Preventive Medicine, a leader grant. Originally he was a surgeon and it has been quite possible that he had been appointed to his present job. However, he has shown a real interest in public health work and it would be very worthwhile for him to observe operations of health departments. He is especially interested in (1) maternal and child health (2) TB controls

(3) VD Control; (4) Malaria Control. and (5) Epidemiology

Dr. Shuman holds a somewhat higher position in the Ministry than does the Chief Quarantine Officer. It may be that a real public health program will be developed from his section rather than from the Quarantine Service.

It would be appreciated if the Public Health Service would draw up two programs for these two men covering in general the subjects mentioned and send them to us for comments. Both programs should include information on organization and budget for various health departments. Improvement of health organization is a great need here.

Dr. Hashem speaks English very well, but Dr. Shiman does not. However, he speaks French fluently. Therefore he would need an interpreter.

Attached is a brief biography of each of the two men.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures :
(Biographies)

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

INCOMING

[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

ADVISE STATE CHECKS [illegible] AND PE MEA MATERIAL [illegible]

IN PUBLIC SAFETY CHECKS SATISFACTORY AND LABORATORY [illegible]

MATERIAL COMES AT AID.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dr. A.A. Dajani
Idriss Hospital
Jeddah
Saudi Arabia

Jeddah 1st 1961

Dear Sir

I have discussed with you sometime ago the courses necessary to accept me for the medical scholarship of your organisation which entails one year study of any medical branch in America as your organisation accounts.

You have told me that I must be nominated by the ministry of Public Health, so I discussed this matter with Dr Akram Shawwa who told me it is Dr Khashoggi who decides, so I went two times to Mecca but unfortunately he was not there.

As I am leaving soon as a vacation for this matter, and in the year as closing, I will temporarily put this matter aside hoping to be able to discuss it our next year. I will more be able to forward and I really admire the good cooperation to me from valuable organisation which gives me a deep idea about their study.

March 7, 1952

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Addis, Ababa Ethiopia.

Mr. Juan Jensen,
Chief, Preventive Medicine,
Ministry of Health,
Sanatorium Office,
Addis, Ababa Ethiopia.

Dear Mr. Jensen:

This letter will confirm our conversation of March 7 at the Sanatorium Office in which agreement was reached on the project agreements: (1) completion of diatoreting building of the sanatorium station, and (2) the assignment of a nurse to organize and supervise nursing activities in the maternal and child health clinic. These project agreements are being typed and will be ready for signatures soon.

Enclosed is a copy of the "Application for U.S. Government International Training Grant" which I promised to send you.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald L. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division.

Enclosure:
Application for U.S.
Gov. Int. Training Grant.

GLF:TOA/N
JAN/MAY
FILE/CHRONOLOGICAL

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرقم ... 70 ...

التاريخ ...

المشفوعات ...

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الصحة

SAUDI ARABIAN KINGDOM
Public Health Ministry
Mecca.

3 March ,1953.

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson,
Chief Health & Sanitation Division - TCA,
American Embassy,
Jeddah.

Greetings,

With reference to your letter regarding the three Saudi Doctors who are to be sent to U.S.A. for specialization and your request to bring them to your Office for discussion about their going.

These doctors are still in Egypt to complete the internship which is about to finish. We called the Supervisory Board of Saudi Missions in Cairo to inform us the date of their graduation. Do you find it necessary for them to come to Jeddah to see you or to leave direct to America.

Sincerely Yours,

[illegible]
[illegible]

SAUDI ARABIAN KINGDOM
Public Health Ministry
Mecca.

3 March, 1953.

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson,
Chief Health & Sanitation Division - TCA,
American Embassy,
Jeddah.

Greetings,

With reference to your letter regarding the three Saudi Doctors who are to be sent to U.S.A. for specialization and your request to bring them to your Office for discussion about their going.

These doctors are still in Egypt to complete the internship which is about to finish. We cabled the Supervisory Board of Saudi Missions in Cairo to inform us the date of their graduation. Do you find it necessary for them to come to Jeddah to see you or to leave direct to America.

Sincerely Yours,

/s/ Dr. Khashakji
SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Ferguson has original signed letter.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرقم ... 4/1/815

التاريخ ...

المشفوعات ...

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الصحة

GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA,
Ministry of Health,
MECCA.

Dated 17th February, 1953.

U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation,
in Saudi Arabia,
American Embassy,
Jeddah.

Greetings,

The three Saudi doctors whose names are appended hereunder have completed the course of training in the Egyptian Hospitals.

It is much appreciated if urgent and necessary action could be done for their departure for America for studying, training and specialization.

1. Dr. Mohammad Fahir Saad
2. Dr. Sulyman Zamzami
3. Dr. Mohammad Amin Yehiawi

Yours Sincerely,

[illegible]
Minister of Health.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953

Dr. M. Chashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Chashukji:

Thank you for your letter of 17 February, 1953, No. 4340/810, listing the names of three doctors who have completed medical studies in Egypt and who wish to apply for scholarships in the United States.

It is suggested that, if possible, you bring these gentlemen to my office so that we may discuss their applications and proceed with fulfilling the requirements of the scholarships.

Very truly yours,

Gerald V. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PROJECT AGREEMENT #1
BETWEEN
TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM
IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This Project Agreement is entered into between (. . . . .) as designated representative of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter referred to as the Representative) and the Director of Technical Cooperation Administration for Saudi Arabia as designated representative of the Government of the United States of America, pursuant to the Technical Cooperation Program Agreement in Public Health and Disease Control between the two governments dated December 15, 1951. Where the word "Director" appears in this Agreement, it means the United States Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

1. Description of Project

This project proposes to assist the training of medical laboratory technicians locally.

At the present much of the medical laboratory technicians work had little or no formal training and can only perform the most elementary of tests. An adequate laboratory will be equipped and located in the General Hospital of Jidda or any suitable place which is mutually agreed upon. Persons now working as technicians, and others selected will attend certain prescribed courses, required by the project operations and the advisor.

[illegible]

(a) The Ministry of Health will select the students after consulting the Director. A serious number will be attended for each course. It will be the responsibility of the Ministry to provide for the pay and allowances of the students.

A certificate of attendance will be given all successful students by the Ministry of Health.

[illegible]

(a) The Ministry of Health will provide:

(i) A suitable house having adequate rooms and water and lecture rooms.

(ii) The services of the bacteriologists or the bacteriologists, and other teachers needed.

(iii) The pay and allowances of the students to the [illegible]

(d) The national inspection administration will provide necessary supplies and equipment, the cost of which shall not exceed 150,000.00.

All materials, equipment and supplies purchased with United States funds shall become, at the termination of the project, the property of the Ministry of Health and shall be carried on the property records of the Ministry.

The Government shall other than on the date on which it is signed and shall remain in force for three years or until one month after either party shall have given notice in writing to the other of intention to terminate, whichever is earlier, and shall be subject to the availability of appropriations to both parties for the purposes of the Project.

This exchange is repeated in duplicate and signed at the Ministry of [illegible]